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VERMONT JOURNAL, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

THE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1784.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

The FAITHFUL SHEPHERD.

A STORY *founded on* TRUTH.

ON the banks of the Avon, a farmer of some opulence had an only daughter, to whom he gave an education superior to the sphere she moved in seemed to entitle her. As she advanced towards maturity, her charms attracted the notice of many swains in the neighbourhood. Some were wealthy; others had considerable expectations on the demise of their relations; but no one had yet made any impression on her, but Dorcas. He was, perhaps, the poorest of all her train of suitors; but riches had no charms in Flavia's eye, when put in competition with personal comeliness and mental accomplishments! These Dorcas possessed in an eminent degree: she had framed a predilection for him ever since her infancy, as they had been constant play fellows from their childhood, when his engaging manners, and innocent prattle, seemed already to anticipate that passion he was afterwards most ardently to declare. Dorcas constantly sought his dear Flavia, when he was in possession of fruit or sweet-meats, in order to present them to her, in preference to any other of his female companions; and this he did in such an agreeable manner as greatly increased the value of the compliment. Thus rolled their happy innocent hours for several years, without knowing that their bosoms were already animated with a mutual passion, which they did not understand, though they felt the pleasing effects of it.

When Flavia had attained her eighteenth year, her father, who was naturally avaricious, and at the same time ambitious of making an alliance that would do honor to his family, had fixed his eye upon the eldest son of a neighboring 'squire, who was rich, and had some distant expectations of obtaining a title. This young gentleman used frequently to visit Flavia's father, under pretence of drinking a mug of ale with him, which the 'squire greatly extolled; but the real design of these visits was to have an opportunity of conversing with Flavia. He used to say, what he imagined very civil things to her---- he praised her eyes, her lips, her shape, in short every part of her he noticed in compliments; but they were so unhappily expressed, that he spoke himself the mere foxhunter, who viewed a beautiful maid with the same kind of attention, and applauded as he would have a favorite hunter: perhaps we have gone too far, as he probably received more gratification in beholding a fine horse than a fine woman. He was, indeed, the very reverse of Dorcas, and consequently her aversion.

Avaro was very well pleased to find that the young 'squire took so much notice of his daughter, and was resolved to give him every opportunity of advancing his suit. In the mean time, he judged it advisable to break the matter to Flavia, and let her know it would be very agreeable to him, that she would encourage his addresses. Upon the old man's entering on this subject one day at dinner, she frankly told him, she never could think of giving her hand to a mere brute in human shape; that his notions and sentiments were so diametrically opposite to her's that it would be impossible for them ever to be happy together. This declaration enraged her father—he had at first represented the advantages of such a marriage, how great the 'squire's fortune was, and that probably she might be a lady—but when these considerations had no effect upon her, and she replied, "She could never think of marrying a savage, for the sake of either fortune or title"—he told her abruptly, if she was possessed of such fine romantic notions, she might go and live upon them; and that if she did not consent to wed the young gentleman, if the match could be brought about, he would turn her out of doors. Saying this, he left her, and waited upon the 'squire's father, to sound him, as to his sentiments, concerning his son's aliance with his family.

The conference between the two old men, turned out to Avaro's most sanguine wishes; the young gentleman was also consulted, and he having testified his approbation, the marriage settlement was agreed upon, and even the day of their nuptials fixed.

With these glad tidings he returned to Flavia, who dissolved in tears upon receiving the mortifying intelligence; but she found her father inexorable to all her remonstrances & her intreaties; and he left her repeating his former menace.

That evening she had an opportunity of conversing with her beloved Dorcas, and to him unbosomed all her misfortunes, not without testifying her affection for him. Distracted with the information he received, he knew not what course to pursue—at one moment he proposed their immediate marriage, but they were not of age—at another their elopement to Scotland. Whilst they were thus ruminating upon some means to avade the impending blow, and exchanging their sentiments without reserve, they were overheard by one of her father's men, who had considered Dorcas as his rival, though he had never yet had the presumption to make any advances to his young mistress; and was therefore happy in having an opportunity to do him an ill service. Accordingly he flew to his master, and revealed to him all he had heard, with some additional circumstances. The old man no sooner was apprized of what had passed, than he repaired to the 'squire, who was a magistrate, to consult with him upon the properest method of getting rid of Dorcas. The justice after a short pause, said, "Press him by all means, the only expedient to get rid of him; and they should serve their country at the same time."

In consequence of this resolution, early the next morning, as Dorcas was kneeling at his lovely Flavia's feet, and protesting the sincerity of his passion, he was surprized by an officer who impressed him for the sea service. The distracted state of the lovers minds can be better imagined than described. They were torn asunder, whilst their bleeding hearts were by sympathy entwined. Flavia returned home in the most agitated state of mind, and having shut herself up in her room, after the first ebullitions of sorrow had subsided, she began to ruminate upon the probable means of avoiding her destiny, in being compelled to wed the man she detested, and who had been the cause of all her misery. After a short soliloquy, she heroically resolved to pursue her beloved Dorcas, and share his fate. She accordingly dressed herself in men's apparel, and having learnt what rout he had taken, she set off that evening, thus equipped to overtake him. She had so completely disguised herself, that it was almost impossible to have recognized her.

In a word she found means to get entered on board the same ship, in which was Dorcas. When she came on board he did not know her indeed, he was so wrapt in melancholy, that [illegible] which presented themselves were alike to him, and his fancy was entirely occupied with the most distracting scene that he could suggest—this was his adorable Flavia, at the altar, giving her hand to his rival.

Flavia had viewed him attentively, and perceived the violent perturbation of his mind for some time: but though she eagerly wished to discover herself to him and thereby in some measure alleviate his sorrow, prudence as yet had forbid it; and it was not till several hours after her coming on board, that an opportunity presented itself, for her to reveal who she was. At this discovery Dorcas's joy was so great, that she was obliged to remind him of their critical situation, and make him suppress those ejaculations of felicity which were almost too violent for reason to restrain.

The ship in a few days sailed on a cruize, and a short time after they came up with a French frigate, and an action ensued, in which Dorcas and Flavia testified uncommon prowess. Unfortunately in the action she received a slight wound, which compelled her to reveal her sex to the surgeon. When he heard her story, he could not help highly aplauding her heroism and bravery, and added, "From the well known humane and benevolent disposition of the captain, he did not doubt but he would interest himself in procuring a reconciliation between Flavia and her father, as he was a man of interest in her country, and he knew had a personal acquain-

tance with the 'squire"

In the mean while her father was almost distracted he now sincerely repented of his rash conduct, and his cruel treatment of his amiable daughter: he vowed to heaven, if he could but recover her once more, he would give her full liberty to choose the man she pleased; and if her heart was still bent upon Dorcas, as he had deprived him of his liberty, he would, in justice, be the means of restoring it to him

The captain being made acquainted with Flavia and Dorcas's story, (though much against her will) he instantly ordered both of them into his presence, and being thoroughly convinced of the truth of what he had heard, immediately wrote to the 'squire, who was a distant relation of the captain, earnestly intreating him not only to drop all thoughts of his son's union with Flavia; but on the contrary, to make use of his influence with her father for him to consent to the marriage of Dorcas and Flavia.

The 'squire was a very benevolent man; and being convinced from his kinsman's letter, of the propriety of his request, he accordingly immediately waited upon the farmer read to him the captain's letter, which gave a detail of Flavia's heroism and bravery, and her firm resolution never to give her hand to any man but Dorcas. The old man melted into tears of joy at the happy tidings, and the likelihood of being restored to his daughter. He was easily prevailed on to yield to the captain's request, desiring the 'squire to write immediately, and acquaint him that he consented to their marriage.

In a few days, the lovers being set on shore with a supply of money from their generous commander, to pursue their journey, they reached the banks of the Avon, and were greeted with the most sincere acclamations of joy by all their friends. Flavia was still dressed in her sailor's habit, and made a much better appearance than many of our fresh water seamen, who never have heard a cannon fired, much less behaved with courage in a desperate action.

In about a fortnight's time Dorcas and Flavia were happily united in the sacred bands of marriage: the old man has made a handsome provision for them, and the 'squire, to testify a just sense of Flavia's fortitude, fidelity, heroism, and bravery, made her a present of a very handsome wedding suit, and many elegant trinkets.

All parties live in the greatest harmony; the young 'squire himself, though at first somewhat mortified at being rivalled by Dorcas, not having much penchant for Flavia, (his favorite horse still engrossing his attention) and being convinced of Dorcas's merit, and many amiable qualities, has also professed himself the bridegroom's sincere friend. This happy pair now shine as ornaments to society, and examples of connubial fidelity & affection, at a period when adultery and divorces too generally prevail

LONDON, August 5.

It is confidently said that the spirit of independence is risen to such a height in Ireland since some late violent attempts to suppress it, that a certain gentleman has dared to sound the trumpet of rebellion in the capital, and actually parades the streets with a white cockade inscribed Lewis the XVIth. One would imagine that this extravagance was meant to persuade the credulous vulgar that the idle report of the volunteer corps being paid with French money was authentic.

The Ceres, Captain St. Barbe is arrived at Cowes, in nineteen days from Boston, and has brought over Thomas Jefferson, Esq. Governor of Virginia who is empowered by Congress to negociate treaties of commerce with all Europe Governor Jefferson immediately on his arrival, hired a vessel to carry him to Haver de Grace, from whence he is to proceed to Paris, to meet Mr. Adams, minister at that court.

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, July 30.

"Monf Le Count de Grass is gone home to the place of his exile. The Captains of de Suffrein's fleet have not received sentence for their conduct in the East Indies; they are yet on board the L'Amphion of 50 guns where they have been already imprisoned near twelve months."

GLOCESTER, Aug. 7.

On Friday last Thomas and Henry Dunson were executed here for the murder of William Harding. The morning of their execution they appeared very penitent: Henry endeavoured to keep up his brother's spirits to the last. Thomas was lame of one leg; and when they were tying up, he exhorted him to be of good cheer, "Come, Tom (said he) you have but one leg, but you have but a little time to stand."

RICHMOND, (Virginia) *Sept* 4.

From the Bahama Gazette, No. 1, printed at Nassau, New Providence, the 31st of July last, we learn, that on the 24th of the same month at a meeting of the American loyalists settled on the Bahama islands, held in the town of Nassau, the following resolutions were entered into, viz

Resolved, *That it is necessary in the present situation of the American loyalists that they do form themselves into a body, for the purpose of making such representations, and of adopting such measures as they may deem requisite to promote their interest.*

Resolved, *That the American loyalists, settled on the different islands in this government, be requested to appoint one or more deputies from each, to meet at Nassau, in New Providence, the first day of September next, to confer and deliberate upon the measures most likely to accomplish so desirable an end.*

Resolved, *That it is the sense of this meeting, that the Bahama islands will afford a comfortable asylum to the American loyalists; and that the soil and climate well calculated to produce cotton, tobacco, indico, fruit, provisions, and other valuable articles.*

Published by order of the meeting,
JAMES HEPBURNE, President.
John Wells, Secretary.

ALBANY, September 16.

On Monday evening his Excellency the Governor, and the Commissioners of Indian affairs for this State, with a number of gentlemen of this city, returned from Fort Schuylet, where a treaty has been held with the Six Nations, and other Indians residing within this State We are not informed what has been the subject of this treaty; but are happy in communicating to the public, that the most perfect harmony and good understanding prevailed throughout the whole.

We are informed, that the American frontier posts, now occupied by the British have lately been relieved by fresh troops, and are victualled up to July 1785.

NEW-HAVEN, September 22.

Capt. Little, who arrived here last Sunday in 25 days from Jamaica, informs, that about 300 seamen were lost in the late hurricane there—that most of the large vessels were like to be got off, but that the small craft in general were entirely lost, and the small cane blown down—that the price of lumber, &c took a great rise, after the storm, but immediately fell again on the ports being opened. Capt. Little arrived at Jamaica the instant the storm began; and came to anchor near his destined port, where he rode out the gale, but lost his mast and every thing off deck

Capt. English, in a brig from this port, lost his vessel, but saved the most of his cargo.

Capt White, also from this port, arrived safe at Kingston, a few days after the gale, having felt nothing of its effects. Captain White disposed of his vessel, and came home passenger in Capt. Little.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, August 1.

"On account of the apprehensions of the inhabitants, from the late dreadful hurricane, the Governor and Council have given permission, for the space of four months, from the date hereof, to vessels of all nations and all sizes, to bring in lumber and provisions; but not permitted to carry the smallest quantity of produce from the island."

On Monday evening of last week, the weather being squally and dark a small sloop from New London, bound to this port, ran on a rock near Killingworth harbour and bilged. The master Richard Brokey, who, to examine the situation of the vessel, or for some other purpose, got on the rock, from which he was washed off, and unfortunately drowned. The sea made a constant breach over the vessel, by which means the lives of the people on board (two men and a woman) were in constant jeopardy. The next morning the people were landed, and the vessel towed into port.

HARTFORD, September 27.

Died, at Nesqueunia, about 3 weeks since, the woman who has been at the head of the sect called Shaking Quakers, and has assumed the title of the Elect Lady. What is extraordinary, a brother of hers, who was one of their principal elders, died the same week, and with the same disorder—they were taken with inward bleeding, and died very suddenly. It is not improbable, that the manner of worship practised by those extravagant enthusiasts, might conduce to a rupture of the vessels, & occasion this mode of dissolution; as many of their ceremonies require such unnatural distortions, and continued agitations of every limb and muscle, as must shock the strongest constitution; and the texture of the human body is too delicate to render it a fit habitation for such violent and disorderly spirits. We hope these instances of untimely death, in those who deemed themselves immortal, will induce others who adopt this gymnastic religion, to compare the danger of ruining their constitutions with the benefit which may arise to their souls from such violent exercise.

Extract of a letter from Cumock (Scotland) dated May 29

"The following extraordinary piece of intelligence you may depend upon as fact: Last week about forty men women and children, passed through this place. They set off from Irvine on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, or some other place unknown—they represent themselves as the spiritual offspring of a Mrs. Buchan from Glasgow—her first born is a Mr. Whyte, who lately was minister of the relief congregation at Irvine—she professes to communicate the Holy Ghost by breathing and laying on her hand.—Her disciples believe themselves filled with the Holy Ghost, and that they neither have nor can commit sin—they believe themselves to be immortal—they believe that Christ is about to make his appearance on earth and to reign a 1000 years, and that they are to be the principal members of his kingdom—they believe that their spiritual mother as they call Mrs. Buchan has brought forth children, without the knowledge of man, by the supernatural agency of the Holy Spirit. When they are asked where they are going, they answer they are

following the Lamb—they don't pray for any thing, as they look upon God as bound to give them all things they need without asking—their ordinary duties are reading the new testament and praising; this they do at times upon the road as they are travelling—it is said they object to the Old Testament, and it is certain they reject all other books—their flight from Irvine was so precipitate that they left their houses with their goods in them—one had a washing upon the green which she did not stay to dry up, neither did she stay to settle any other business. One of them named H———, was by a warrant carried back from Machline to settle his affairs, and his wife staid some nights in this place—several persons here conversed with her in order to discover her principles, and some persons endeavoured to persuade her to go back, but in vain—she is now gone to join her spiritual mother and the other members of their fraternity. Mr. Whyte preaches often as he goes along the highway, but will receive no money from the people. Upon the whole, they seem to me to be a set of blinded people, led by the spirit of enthusiasm—no person need argue with them, for they still maintain themselves to be led by the spirit—that it is they only who know the right sense of the scripture—that the spirit within them shews it in its true sense—that all others are in a state of nature, and cannot know the meaning of the scriptures—they allow that they were in the same state until they were convinced of late, and pity the rest of the world as blind sinners.

"They now reside in a wood near Dumfries, where Mr. Whyte preaches to them."

WINDSOR, October 6.

A gentleman from Newport, in New-Hampshire, informs us, that on Monday the 13th of September ultimo, a girl about three years old, daughter of the Rev. John Remmele, of that town, fell into a pail of hot water, by which she was so severely scalded, that she languished until the Saturday following, and then expired. One circumstance is remarkable—the child was not heard to cry during the whole time, though the skin was stript from her side, and she appeared to be sensible till she died.

For the Vermont Journal, &c.

Messrs. Printers,

IT was not my intention ever to have troubled the public again on the subject concerning which I last wrote Indeed, I could not but hope that the uneasiness would before this time have subsided.

A writer, under the signature of *A friend to Justice*, has endeavoured, under that most amiable title, to stir up the zeal of those who may feel themselves aggrieved. I must thank the writer for his candor in not calling me a knave, as well as a fool: but he ought to have remembered, that it is unusual for a person, so simple as he has represented me to be, to make any "remarks worthy of observation." After a long quotation, he observes, "this is the only fact in the whole address;"—and then proceeds in his quotation, (but I must beg pardon for requoting) "*the place is determined—the tax is levied;*"—but before he had granted that this was also true, he ought to have recollected, that from his own declaration there was not another fact in the whole address.

Whether the whole authority were present, I did not pretend to say; neither was it an object with me whether they were or not. If they were not, I knew they were liable to a fine.

Whether every man was cited or not, I cannot say; but I believe if there was any omission, it was not so great as to injure the real justice of the proceedings; though if a person had a mind to make difficulty, the smallest omission might render them illegal.

How I have condemned myself, as the gentleman supposes, I cannot conceive. I will even go further than he has. I will allow that the good of the whole ought never to interfere with the justice due to an individual; but the buildings in question are for the whole, and therefore the whole, or a majority, must determine when they are the best accommodated. I allow there may not be five persons but what might be better accommodated in some other place, which they might choose; but we ought to consider, whether the whole would be so well accommodated. I believe a majority have determined, that no other place would do so well—yet I doubt not but a greater part are uneasy, because every one wishes to have it near his own door;—I presume, if it cannot be brought there, they had rather have it where it is.

As to its being in the bend of the river, it is nothing to the purpose, if the majority, who must determine the question, suppose it best. The gentleman might have gone on with his supposition, and if the river had run eight miles further west, the whole of Windsor had been in another state.

His evidence, that no town has voted not to pay the tax, must be negative evidence, & consequently not so good; but if they have not, I am very happy: for my fears, that such a mode of procedure might be dangerous, was the principal cause of my appearing in public.

If the goodness of the roads through the river towns, is the reason for which the majority prefer the present place, I say it is a weighty and just reason. And I must once more say, that justice is done to the body of the county, if there are a greater number pleased with that, than with any other particular place.

I must confess I do not see what great impudence there is in dunning a neighbour for twenty shillings; nor do I see how giving a dollar has a tendency to produce that disposition: for those who do not give, I believe are as fond of dunning as those who do give.

It was far from my intention to reflect on any public officer. I only desired the people to be careful, that they were not deceived by the motives from which others acted—to see whether private interest was not cloaked under the appearance of public zeal. But if the coat suits any one, I have no objection to his wearing it. I should be very unhappy to have any one take it, whom it illy became.

Having gone through with the writer's answer, I must beg the indulgence, as well as attention, of the public, while I say some thing further in justification of the proceedings of the authority with respect to the buildings in question. And if my expressions or ideas should happen to be so *simple* as not to be understood by the *towering genius* of any person, it is my misfortune. I hope to be intelligible to the people in general.

I will in the first place suppose, that the West Parish in Windsor had been appointed for the buildings. Would the county in general have been better pleased? Can they, though the distance is not so great, travel there so easily as to the East Parish? I presume the northern part of the county will find it much more inconvenient.

But it is said that the buildings ought not to be in any part of Windsor, but in Woodstock. If we ask why, the cry is justice and equality—the former I would always support, and the latter as far as possible. But let prejudice subside, and see whether the middle of Woodstock is much nearer central than the West Parish in Windsor. At the most, it cannot be more than a mile nearer. The center of the county would be in the middle of the line between Woodstock and Reading, were it not for the bend in the river which the gentleman mentions, and in which live a considerable number of inhabitants—this brings the center still nearer Windsor. At farthest it is more than five miles from the West Parish in Windsor to the center; it cannot be less than four miles from any convenient place in Woodstock. Will not the southern part of the county consider it as hard to be dragged over the line northward, as the northern part will to be dragged southward? Let reason answer. If the distance of two places from the center is not far different, it appears to me there ought to be no struggle to remove the buildings from Windsor. Besides, if the East Parish in Windsor is much more convenient than the West, and the West is almost as nearly central as Woodstock, it seems as though the East Parish would accommodate the county better than any other place And I would ask this plain question, Will the extraordinary trouble in riding ever be so great, as the expence of time and riding for every freeman in the county to give his vote for an alteration of place?

I have said nothing of the probability or convenience of having half-shires when the situation will allow. Doing court business in different parts of the county at different seasons, certainly will in some future day be much the most convenient.

Before I conclude, I would ask, why this movement had not been made before so great an expence had accrued in building? It was certainly known that the town was determined, and that the authority were liable to fine if they did not fix the place.

An Inhabitant of the County of Windsor.

Dartmouth College.

AS the subscriber is appointed by the Hon. Trustees of Dartmouth College, to carry into execution the erecting of an Edifice for said College, for which there will be wanted a large quantity of lime—These are therefore to request those who know of a quantity of lime-stone within thirty miles of said College, that will answer the purpose:—and also, of any person or persons that will undertake the making of it, to give the subscriber information, in doing of which they will contribute towards the proposed design, and advantage themselves by undertaking

ELISHA PAYNE.

Lebanon, Sept 22, 1784.

State of VERMONT

The Proprietors of Bethel,

in the county of Windsor, are informed that at a meeting of said proprietors, held September 2, 1783, it was voted, that a tax of Ten Shillings on each right, be granted, to be paid in hard money; and a tax of twelve shillings to be paid in labor on the roads in said town: And at a meeting held June 15, 1784, it was voted, that a tax of Six Shillings, on each right, be also granted, payable in hard money only Said proprietors are requested to pay said taxes to me the subscriber immediately, as the time of payment is already elapsed.

BARNABAS STRONG, Collector.

Bethel, Sept. 24, 1784.

CUPID AND PSYCHE.

A Hint to some married Ladies.

WITH cheeks bedew'd with drops of pearl
Sad Psyche sought the grove,
Where she her tresses us'd to curl
With innocence and love.
Sweet Modesty, a rural maid,
O'er took the weeping fair;
Ask'd why in loose attire she stray'd,
And why diffas'd her hair?
I Cupid seek o'er hill and dale,
From me the god is fled;
And what's the cause I cannot tell,
He shuns the nuptial bed.
Dry up thy tears, and cease to moan,
Return'd the sylvan chaste;
Accept of me this magic zone,
And bind it round thy waist.
Tie up thy locks, thy dress improve,
And soon this change thou'lt see,
Psyche shall cease to follow Love,
And Love shall follow thee.
The zone about her waist she ties;
Each tress a ringlet flows;
Her bosom's hid from vulgar eyes;
Each cheek displays a rose.
Now in the stream surveys her face,
And smiles at charms so fair;
The while she study'd ev'ry grace,
Love came and found her there.
Enraptur'd, to her arms he flew;
With joy she blest the change;
Improv'd the cause from whence it (grew,
And Love forgot to range.
Ye wedded dames, my hint descry,
Nor blame the friendly part;
The flattern makes the lover fly,
While neatness chains the heart.

From a late London Paper.

Copy of a curious Handbill lately picked up at Peterborough.

Advertisement.

WANTED for a sober family, a man of light weight, who fears the Lord, and can drive a pair of horses.

He must occasionally wait at a table, join in household prayer, look after the horses, & read a chapter in the bible.

He must, God willing, rise at seven in the morning, obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands.

If he can dress hair, sing psalms, & play at cribbage, the more agreeable.

N. B. He must not be too familiar with the maid servants of the house, lest the flesh should rebel against the spirit, and he be induced to walk in the thorny paths of the wicked.

Wages, fifteen guineas a year.

Notice is hereby given to the proprietors of Rochester, that at a legal meeting held at the house of Capt. John Strong, in Woodstock, the first day of last June, voted to raise a tax of Two Pounds on each proprietor's right, to defray the expence of lotting out said township, and other proprietary matters. Unless said tax is paid to me the subscriber, immediately, their lands will be advertised for sale as the law directs

ENOCH EMERSON, Collector.

Hartford Sept. 21 1784

W A N T E D,

At the Printing-Office, a few green Lamb-Skins.

Elijah Paine,

Wants to purchase a quantity of well made

P O T - A S H,

for which he will pay a generous price partly in money and partly in goods. He expects, within a week, a general assortment of

English & West India G O O D S,

at his store opposite Col. Stone's, in Windsor; for which he will receive Salts, Genseng, or Butter, and almost any other produce of the country in pay.

He also expects a quantity of the best of German Steel & Sole Leather, for which he can receive only Cash, Ashes, Salts, green or dried Hides.

He will allow two shillings per pound for well dried Genseng, and eight pence for good hard butter.

Windsor, Sept. 29, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder,

At the house of Josiah Armes, near the premises, in Brattleborough, on the 2d day of November next, for cash, by Mary Whipple, administratrix on the estate of Daniel Whipple, late of Westminster, deceased,

The farm at Brattleborough, on which the said Daniel formerly lived, situated on the northerly side of West-River, where the great public road crosses the said River, incumbered with the widow's thirds, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, well situated for a merchant or tavern, a dwelling-house, barn, and good well of water, about thirty acres of excellent interval land lying on West-River, & the residue of the farm is good plough land and pasture, very free from stone, and mostly under improvement. An indisputable title will be given. Any further particulars respecting the matter will be made known at the time of sale, by

MARY WHIPPLE, Adm'x.

Brattleboro', Sept. 1, 1784.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Two Heroes, holden at the dwelling house of Colonel Ebenezer Allen, inholder in said town, on the 20th day of August last, voted, that a tax of twelve shillings, in addition to eighteen shillings before voted, be granted on each proprietor's right, for the purpose of laying out the lots and making roads in said township; which money is to be paid to me by the first day of October next. This is to notify said proprietors, that unless said tax is paid to me by the day abovementioned, their lands will be exposed for sale as the law directs.

ALEXANDER GURDEN, Collector.

Two Heroes, Sept. 15, 1784.

Just come to hand, and to be sold by the gross dozen, or single, at the Printing Office.

Dilworth's Spelling Books,

AND

A neat impression of Primers.

Also by retail,

A variety of Pamphlets,

Amongst which are,

Pope's Essay on Man,
Œconomy of Human Life,
Occom's Hymns,
Penitential Cries,
Watts's Divine Songs for children,
Care of the Soul, urged as the *One Thing Needful*, by Dr. Doddridge;
The profession and practice of christians held up to view by way of contrast to each other, by Eden Burroughs, A. M. of Hanover.
George Beckwith's Sermon, shewing the error, falseness, and danger, of that *wicked* doctrine of Universal Salvation;
Universalists' Catechism,
ranscendent spiritual Treatise upon several Heavenly Doctrines,
Revolution of America,
Life and Adventures of Ambrose Gwinnett,
History of George Barnwell, &c &c.

LOTTERY.

THE Scheme of a Lottery, for raising One Hundred and Forty Pounds, lawful money, for the purpose of building a bridge over White-River, in the town of Royalton, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, passed March 2, 1784.

That said Lottery consist of 2500 tickets, at one bushel of wheat each, computed at 5s. per bushel, is 2500 bushels.

			Bushels.		Bushels.
1	prize	of	200	is	200
2	do.	of	60	is	120
4	do.	of	20	is	80
6	do.	of	15	is	90
8	do.	of	6	is	48
20	do.	of	3	is	60
671	do.	of	2	is	1342
712					1940

1788 blanks, (2 and an half to a prize.
For the benefit of the bridge, 560
2500 tickets, at one bushel each, is 2500.

Considering the scarcity of cash the managers flatter themselves the following proposals will be agreeable to the purchasers, and effect the design of the lottery They propose to sell the tickets at one bushel of wheat each, or other grain equivalent, to be delivered at the time of receiving said tickets. Each person to receive his prize in the articles paid by him for tickets in proportion to his demands, and the quantity of such articles received. The managers propose beginning the bridge as soon as one half the tickets are disposed of; and commence the drawing said lottery by the first day of January next, and as much sooner as the sale of the tickets will admit.

CALVIN PARKHURST,
SILAS WILLIAMS,
ELIAS STEVENS,
DANIEL TULLAR,
COMFORT SEVER, } Managers.

Tickets may be had of the managers—Maj. Elisha Burton, Norwich—Lieut. Abida Smith Pomfret—Landlord Taylor, Hartland—Maj Jesse Safford, Woodstock—Printers, Windsor—Daniel Buck Esq; Thetford—and Calvin Barnet, News-Carrier.

[Vol. II.] THE [Numb. 63.]

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1784.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

From the FREEMAN's JOURNAL.

To the PRINTER.

ON my way from Pittsburgh to Bedford Court, and within four miles of Bedford town, I was struck with a view of the great ravage amongst the trees of the mountains, by a whirlwind, on the 11th of June last. As far as my view extended, which was about half a mile on each side, there was a lane cut through the woods of the breadth of 20 perches. Many trees of the largest size were blown from the roots, but the greater part were twisted off, some near the root, and others about the middle of the body of the tree. It must have been an amazing force that could twist off, in this manner, trees two feet over, as a person would twist a small rod. The current at this place had barely touched a dwelling house, and carried away the roof. Large pieces of timber, I am informed, were carried by it seven or eight miles in the air, and thrown from the tops of the hills into the vallies at a great distance. The town of Bedford barely escaped the blast. Every house in it must have been demolished, if the tornado had found it in its way.

I have made inquiry concerning the rout in this remarkable blast; where it began, and the effects of it in other places. The place where it took its rise is not known; a person now sits by me, who has seen its vestiges 40 miles from this place. Its progress was from the laurel hill. It came down a valley called Ben's Creek Valley, and turning at right angles, went up a large water called Stoney Creek, the distance of about three miles; then took its course about southeast, to the town of Bedford. When it quitted the bed of Stoney Creek, it is observable that it waited not for the advantage a hollow way, or breach in the mountains, but rushed over a lofty ridge, making a tract of desolation amongst the oaks & pines, about a mile wide. At the mouth of Ben's Creek, abovementioned, it took up logs and cast them many hundred yards. In an old field, it tore up large stumps of trees from the earth, and over the space of 3000 acres, left not even a shrub in the soil. The bank of the river at this place, ten or twelve feet high, and overgrown with spruce and pine, is washed level: stones of sixty pounds weight, are thrown out of the bed of the river to the distance of fifty yards.

Bedford, July 15th, 1784.

Since writing the above, I am informed, that torrent proceeded from what we call the Indian country, beyond the Alleghany river, and that it is observed that in places where it had a free passage it was not a whirlwind, but a violent current of air in one direction; but that in places where the mountains had confined it, it was a rapid whirlwind, and twisted every object in a circular manner, as a boy would twist a rod. It is said also to have caused greater devastation farther back; so that the effects of it in the decrease of its force has been observed by us.

Hickory trees eighteen inches over are twisted from their stumps and thrown into the bed of the river. Bodies of trees are found of a different wood from those in that place, and which must have been brought from a different part of the wilderness. One oak tree, particularly, at this place three feet over, has been broken about the middle, and the top thrown an hundred yards in one direction, and the trunk split down, and the larger division torn up and thrown twenty yards in a contrary course. I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant, M.

PARIS, July 21.

The Duc de Chartres has taken an aerial excursion along with the brothers Roberts. The experiment was made on the 15th inst in the Park of St. Cloud. The concourse of people on this occasion was great beyond example: neither the distance from Paris, the uncertainty of the day, nor the inconvenience of the hour, for it was at eight in the morning, had influence enough to keep the Parisians away. The spectacle was beautiful, & the interest was considerably heightened by a piece of gallantry purely French. Two of the cords which served to keep the machine on the earth, the one on the right and the other to the left, were held by two young ladies elegantly dressed, who were immediately known to be the wives of the adventurous brothers.—The cords were cut the last, and by the ladies. At eight o'clock the travellers, the Duc de Chartres, another nobleman, and the two Roberts, took their seats. The nearest ranks of the surrounding multitude, ladies and gentlemen, kneel'd on the ground, at once to breathe an ejaculation for their safety, and to give the more distant a better opportunity of enjoying the out set. Nothing could heighten the beauty of the scene. The globe rose from the midst of the prostrate assembly with slow and awful majesty, and lost itself in about three minutes in the clouds. The excursion lasted about three quarters of an hour, and the globe descended in the Park of Meudon, near the place from whence they set off.

The brothers have given a short account of the voyage in the Paris prints. They give a description of the principle of the machine, by which they were not only to govern their flight in the regions of air, but also, by internal means, were to enable themselves, when aloft, to ascend or descend without the loss of either of gas or ballast. To direct the machine, they prepared oars of twelve feet in surface, fixed to a lever ten feet in length, and placed at the extremity of the gallery opposite to the helm, whose surface was fifty four feet. After a short account of their first mounting into the air, the state of the barometer, thermometer, &c. they state that being carried to an immense height, the earth became invisible to them, and carried away, or rather buried a dense vapour; whirlwinds turned the machine three times in a moment. The violent shocks which they suffered made them abandon all the means prepared for their direction, and they set themselves to tear away the taffety of which their helm was made. Never, say they, did a more dreadful scene present itself to any eye, than that in which they were now involved!—An ocean of shapeless clouds rolled one upon another beneath, and seemed to forbid their return to the earth, which was still invisible. The agitation of the globe became greater every instant. They cut the cord which held the interior globe, and it fell to the lower surface of the great machine, where the gallery was fixed, and by its weight crushed, jammed up, and incommoded them—they endeavored in vain to push it up, at length it burst.—In these dreadful circumstances, when they were still rising higher, they judged it necessary to make an orifice in the lower part of the great globe. The Duc de Chartres took himself one of the banners & made two holes in the aerostatic machine, which tore open seven or eight feet. They then descended with great celerity. One moment they saw neither heaven nor earth—the next they were clearly within sight of land. They would have fallen into a pond if they had not critically thrown out a quantity of ballast, by which they alighted without accident, about thirty feet beyond the bank.

LONDON, July 12.

By authentic letters from Smyrna, dated May 16, we are assured, that the plague has almost depopulated that city. Turks, Jews, Greeks and Armenians, have perished without number. Of the Greeks alone, sometimes above one hundred and thirty were buried in a day. In April last, when Capt. Pacha arrived to take the taxes and tribute money, some hundreds of houses were found unoccupied, or without owners.

The streets of Smyrna are so narrow and filthy, the houses so crowded, and the concourse of people in the spring so great, that a contagious disorder usually attacks the inhabitants on the commencement of the summer season.

By authentic letters from Halifax we are assured, the number of inhabitants in that town in the month of May last, amounted to 7410, and that from a late calculation it appeared, upwards of 25 000 loyalists had come from different parts of America, to settle in Nova Scotia.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (Newfoundland) May 30.

"Our rebels neighbours the French are

continually disputing with our people about the fisheries, which I think will be lasting bone of contention, unless their insolence receives a powerful check from government. But little attention seems to be paid to this melancholy island, which might be made a valuable nursery for British seamen. Provisions of all kinds, except fish, are exceeding dear; beef and mutton 20d. pork 1s 6d. & butter 2s. per pound —Eggs 4d. each. Turkies, and other poultry, in the same unreasonable proportion."

Friday night the stables of General Arnold, in Cumberland Mews, were broke open and robbed of a variety of articles, and three bank receipts for 270l in the three per cents. belonging to the coachman.

A few days since, as some workmen were filling up a canal, to make some improvements in the gardens of Lambeth Palace, in digging up some earth for the purpose, a piece of ancient coin was found, which induced the men to search further, where they found, at the root of a tree, 101 broad pieces of gold, 36 of a lesser size, and 40 pieces of about the value of half a guinea each. It is imagined that the money has lain there since the memorable time of Bishop Laud. The men, as soon as they collected all they could, went and sold them at a silversmith's; the whole produced a share of 23l. to each man. The party made a firm compact to keep the whole of the circumstance a secret; but one of them, through some imprudent language, in a shop where he went to buy a watch, was suspected of having come by so much money improperly, he was secured, and detained till he confessed every circumstance of the fact.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, June 18.

"A few days since a Frenchman went up a considerable distance in an air balloon:—but his weight being insufficient to keep it in a perpendicular position, it turned topsy turvy, and the fire being misplaced, caught hold of a part of the machine, which immediately descended; and when it came within seven or eight yards of the ground, the Frenchman was so frighted that he threw himself from the gallery, and by the fall broke his leg: he was otherways so much bruised, that it is supposed he cannot recover. In consequence of this accident, the king has declared his intention to put an entire stop to these experiments in future."

On Tuesday the 29th ult. Capt Stephens of the Monkey cutter, on the Leostoffe station, having received information of a large cargo of contraband goods being intended to be landed that night, immediately put off to sea, and having cleared the land, soon fell in with two smuggling cutters, one of fourteen, the other of eight guns. An action immediately commenced, and was maintained with great bravery on one side, and obstinacy on the other, for near four hours and twenty minutes. The Monkey, in this unequal conflict, being much disabled, her Captain, in the course of the first twenty minutes of the engagement, losing his left arm, and having had twelve men killed, and twenty one wounded, were unable to prevent the smugglers from landing their cargo, which they did in open day, and in triumph. The smuggling cutters were well manned; the Monkey carries only twelve guns and sixty men, above half of whom were either killed or wounded in the engagement.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 14

By the depositions of two seamen, who brot the schooner Providence (formerly commanded by Mr. Robert Ferguson) into Port Royal, it appears that the said schooner, being on a voyage from this island to Curacoa, put into an unfrequented harbour on the Spanish Main, commonly called Bay Hunday, where Captain Ferguson with four of his hands went on shore, leaving only two men on board to take care of the vessel. Shortly after they landed they were attacked by a numerous body of savages, well armed, who, without the smallest provocation, fired upon them; whereby two seamen were shot dead on the beach, and Capt Ferguson mortally wounded; though he made shift to escape from his murderers, and got on board the schooner, but died the next day in great agony. The persons who were left on board the schooner can give no account of the other two men, but that they were separated from their companions by the Indians, and perhaps suffered a more lingering death, as they never saw them afterwards. The two deponents, (who were eye witnesses to this most tragical scene, without being able to afford their assistance) very much to their credit, navigated the vessel back to this port.

JULY 26

Thursday afternoon the Printer received a letter from Mr. Thomas York of Dry Harbour in St Ann's, dated July 1, 1784 of which the following is an extract:

"An American Col. named Shem Thompson, arrived at the Southside some little time ago & pretended to take a tour round the island, borrowed horses and servants of some gentlemen in this parish. He reached this length on Saturday the 29th ult where he remained till the Monday night following when taking the advantage of my absence at Savanna le Mar Court, he inveigled eleven valuable negroes belonging to me, telling them that I had acquainted him with my intentions to transport them to the bay of Honduras; but if they would go with him to America, he would give them their freedom after a certain period. To put this design into execution, he then went on board a schooner lying in the harbour, and engaged with the Capt. to carry them to Hispaniola, for which he was to pay 60 guineas. The Captain judiciously made the agreement, to prevent suspicion; and then informed Mr. Berwick (the Captain of the fort) and several other gentlemen in the neighbourhood. According to appointment, exactly at the hour agreed on, Thompson carried the negroes on board in a canoe, and also made free with two casks of wine and a puncheon of porter, that was lying at the wharf to be shipped. The neighbours to whom I am particularly obliged, immediately on the signal that was concerted being made by the Captain, went on board and secured the Colonel and the negroes. It is believed there are a number of people of the above description lurking about the coast at present, meditating the same schemes, who if not very narrowly watched, may execute their intended villanies with more success.

"Amongst his papers were found his commission as Colonel in the American service."

Since the receipt of the foregoing a gentleman arrived from St Ann's, informs that the above Colonel Thompson, attempting to escape from the officer who was conducting him to Spanish Town gaol for trial a conflict took place on Mount Diable which ended in the death of the former occasioned by several wounds in the head, which he received from a cutlass the deputy was guarding him with.

NEW-YORK, Sept 20.

The brig ———, Capt. Smith, from Jamaica, on the point of Sandy-Hook, last Friday morning was drove on shore; the vessel was soon dashed to pieces, and the cargo all lost, except about twenty puncheons of rum. We are happy to hear, that no lives were lost. The brig we hear, belongs to Middletown, in Connecticut.

SEPTEMBER 23.

In our last we mentioned the murder of Mr. M'Auliffe, and that his servant (James Burke) who was suspected of the fact, had gone off. From good information it was found, that he had taken his passage on board a brig, bound to Corke, and which had sailed from this port on Saturday last. Mr. Carell, a friend of the deceased, immediately set out in pursuit of the vessel, and by extraordinary activity and perseverance overtook her near Bombay-Hook, about 20 miles below Reedy-Island. Burke was secured and brought up to New-Castle, where he was examined before Judge Finny. He confessed that he had on Tuesday night let in an acquintance, servant to a tradesman in this city; that while he held the candle, the other executed the diabolical business by striking Mr. M'Auliffe on the head; that they then took his money, which the other carried off, and did not divide till Saturday morning. Burke was then committed to New-Castle goal, and a messenger dispatched to the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, who caused the murderer to be apprehended, and he is now in prison. A third was accused but admitted to bail.

It is remarkable, that Monday night being very foggy, the pilot concluded not to proceed down the bay, otherwise (the wind being fair) every attempt to overtake the vessel must have been vain. Burke had about him, when secured, near 200l. in gold, which proves to be part of the money Mr. M'Auliffe had by him before his death.

The French fleet from the West-Indies, lately arrived in the Chesapeake, is hourly expected in this port; several officers belonging to that squadron are already in town.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 17.

About 8 o'clock on Friday evening last, Major Hendrick Hendrickson, of Long-Island, being on the road to Stonington-Point, about a quarter of a mile from the post-road, he observed two persons under the shade of a large tree which stood near the path, on his approaching nearer the tree, his horse made a shear towards the opposite side of the road, which brought him near to a third person, who immediately struck him a violent blow on the head with a hanger or broad sword, upon which the two ruffians came from under the tree, and it was said by one of them, *this is he*; they then pulled him from his horse, stripped open his clothes, and robbed him of 150 half Johannes, 41 guineas, and 20 half guineas, which were in his jacket pocket:—When they had completed the robbery, one of the ruffians said *damn him, kill him*, and on this they struck him a violent blow across the small of the back, with a large club, which deprived him of his senses: When his reason returned, the ruffians had left him, and he, with much difficulty, crawled and walked about a quarter of a mile to the house of Mr Robert Cheseborough. At first his wounds were thought to be dangerous, but he now appears to be in a fair way of recovery; some clothes which were taken out of his portmanteau, were found near the place where the robbery was committed; and his horse was found about half a mile from thence.—He had a watch in his pocket of which he was not robbed. Ma-

Mr Hendrickson says, that no person was acquainted with his having the money, except his father and a neighbour of his who lives on the island. Though diligent search has been made, we do not learn that the villains are yet taken.

Capt. Sheffield arrived last Monday at Stonington from Gaspee, in a fishing vessel. We are told that a frigate had arrived there from Halifax forbidding their curing fish on the neighbouring shores; which compelled Capt. Sheffield, with a considerable number of other vessels, to quit the gronud.

OCTOBER 1

By a letter from St. Martins, dated 6th September, we are informed, that the schooner Friendship, Capt. William Lewis, sailed from Portsmouth, in Virginia, the 23d of July last, having the following persons on board, viz William Lewis, Master, Charles Chadwick, jun. (late of this city) Mate, Charles Wilkinson, part owner, a Negro, & three seamen, English and Irish; that two days after they sailed, the three seamen rose on the vessel, bound Capt Lewis, Mr Chadwick, and Mr Wilkinson, and threw them into the sea: After this horrid action they proceeded with the schooner to Gaudaloupe, but finding some vessels were there from Virginia, they hastily departed, and soon after leaving the island, a man dropt over the side of the schooner, and was taken up by a boat, who gave the above relation: about this time they threw the Negro overboard. The schooner proceeded to St Martins, and was there offered for sale; and though the conduct of the villains while there gave great cause of suspicion, they departed before any intelligence was received of the above affair.

One of the villains is described by having a black mark like a pea, on his lower lip; another married at Norfolk in Virginia, and the third, named William Price, married at New-Providence; he left the Schooner at St. Martins, and took passage in the schooner Nancy, John Dill, Master, bound to Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, August 3, 1784.

"On Friday night, the 30th of July, we had one of the most severe hurricanes known for these forty years past. Of 150 sail of vessels at Kingston and Port-Royal, only 6 or 8 are saved, among which is the Jet, Capt. Gibson, who drove on a mud bank at Greenwich, and will be got off; it is said that all the vessels in the out ports are totally lost. All the sugar-works on the windward part of the island are blown down;—in short no pen can describe the havock; and what is worse, there is not provision in this town sufficient for two weeks.

"A petition has been presented by the community, to Lieut. Governor, General Clarke, to admit a free importation of provisions and lumber from America for six months, but he refused it."

HARTFORD, September 21.

A Philadelphia paper of the 14th instant, mentions. "That a most horrid murder was last Tuesday committed on the body of Timothy M'Auliffe, at his house, in Front-Street, opposite Black-Horse-Ally. In the afternoon of the same day, his servant lad (about sixteen years old) was observed to shut up the house, and after locking the door, went off, giving out that his master had gone to the Jersey, and that he was going somewhere else to work, until his master returned —— The three following days, people in the neighbourhood were exceedingly incommoded by a disagreeable smell which seemed to come from M'Auliffe's house: On Saturday it was so offensive that some persons determined to enter the house, and accordingly got in at one of the windows, when they beheld a spectacle too shocking for description. The man had been murdered in his bed, supposed on Tuesday last, and remaining in the same situation ever since, was nearly devoured by vermin. By a mark on his scull, it appeared that the horrid deed had been committed with a hammer, as one was found lying near. The boy was seen on Saturday evening, at the lower end of the town. A reward is offered for apprehending him on supposition of his being the perpetrator, which appears highly probable, as no person besides him and his master, was seen in the house during the above mentioned time; and the deceased having a large sum of money by him on the Monday before, seems to confirm this suspicion."

We hear from Guilford, that Mr. Murray of that place, as he was riding on horseback with a naked scythe, was thrown from his horse, falling upon the scythe, was peirced through the body and instantly expired. He has left a sorrowful widow and six small children.

PROVIDENCE, September 4.

On the 21st of August ult. Mr. Ebenezer Leach, on his return home from this town, on the line between Taunton and Raynham, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was robbed by three ruffians, disguised with black handkerchiefs on their heads, of one hundred and four dollars.—One of the villains put a pistol to his breast, another stood at a little distance with a gun presented at him, and the third robbed him.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.

An Antigua paper of 15th of June mentions his Brittannic Majesty's sloop of war, the Experiment, having sailed from Grenada to St. Vincents, with the light infantry company of the 60th regiment, to assist in curbing the insolence of the Caribs, who have become extremely troublesome to many of the planters, having been furnished with arms and ammunition from Martinico.

NEWPORT, September 25.

Last Wednesday the following fleet belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, arrived in this harbour, from the West-Indies, but last from the Chesapeak viz.

Commanders.	Ships.	Guns.
Le Compt de Kisainte,	La Refletcher,	64
Le Compt de Macnemara,	L'Amphion,	60
Le Marquis Dubouzet,	La Danae,	40
Le Chevalier Dauzezat,	La Medee,	40
M. Dubray,	Le Montreal,	38
M. Delaborde,	La Faurette,	28
M de la Nauffai,	La Louizé,	10

The fortresses about this city being without cannon to salute, or standards to display; the inhabitants could not testify to the squadron, the respect and pleasure their arrival occasioned.

☞ Wanted, a Post to ride from Windsor to Newbury, the same rout which Mr. Calvin Burnet has rode for upwards of fourteen months, whose time of riding will expire on distributing No. 63 of the Vermont Journal, &c. Any person who will come well recommended by one or more gentlemen of character, may have the birth. None need apply without a recommendation.

An Enigmatical Character.

TO be a friend to all mankind
Is duty, faithfully enjoin'd:
Though he must hate all men as foes,
Who in the path of duty goes.
He must esteem a friend most dear;
But friendship with the world forbear:
And while he truely loves all men,
He hates all those who live in sin.
He seeks to walk without all guile,
Though in his walk he should seem vile:
While he esteems a good name dear,
Reproach he willingly can bear.
While he true honor seeks to gain,
He sees these honors all are vain.
What is praise worthy, he admires;
But not his own praise he desires.
True joy is by him of't express'd,
Although to mourn behoves him best.
He's call'd to mourn, and call'd to joy,
In cheerful grief his days employ.
What he doth sow, that shall he reap,
Though he must sow in tears, and weep;
And will a joyful harvest share,
Though the seed was a melting tear.

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the Honorable Judge of Probate for Hartford district, and state of Vermont, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Enoch Bowtwill, late of Royalton, deceased, represented insolvent—do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business at the house of Mr. Zebulon Lyon, innholder in said Royalton, on the last Wednesdays of October and November next, from ten o'clock in the forenoon till four in the afternoon of each day. No accounts will be accepted but those which are properly attested.

COMFORT SEVER, DANIEL TULLAR, } Commissi.

Royalton, Sept 25, 1784.

The proprietors of Brookfield in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Brookfield, June, 1784, voted, to raise a tax of One Pound Seventeen Shillings, lawful money, on each proprietor's right or share of land, for the purpose of paying the charges which hath arisen, or shall arise, in loting out the first and second division lots, and in laying out and cutting roads, and other necessary charges. The same being committed to me the subscriber to collect, unless it is paid to me immediately, the delinquent rights will be advertised for sale and proceeded with as the law directs.

JOHN PAINE, 3d, Collector.

Brookfield, Aug 20, 1784.

Wanted immediately

an Apprentice to the Nailing business, a lively, smart, active YOUNG MAN, about seventeen or eighteen years old, by the subscriber in Norwich, near the ferry, where he may learn to make all sorts of nails, from double tens, to six ounce tacks, both hammer'd and cut; and he will be learnt to make his own tools.

EBENEZER LOMIS.

NEW-YORK, Sept 16.

Extract of a letter from London, dated July 6.

"We have at last got clear of the riot and outrage attendant upon general elections, and have time to inspect into the affairs of the nation, which are, I very much fear, in an irretrievable condition. Our rates are already so numerous and oppressive, that I can honestly declare scarce a day passes without some application for rates or taxes; the hardness of the times has increased the poor so much, that I pay five shillings on the pound poor-rates. I was in hopes now that peace is established we should have a respit from oppression, in stead of which the minister has brought in a bill to raise the sum of six millions; the interest of which, and other contingent expences arising from the navy debt, will be paid by a tax on coals, which are to be rated 3s. per chaldron. This tax will certainly fall heavy upon the poor, whose miseries will be aggravated by this impost—a copper per pound on candles, they are 20 coppers per lb. already—two shillings a-piece upon hats—two coppers per yard upon ribbonds—ten shillings a year on saddle and carriage horses—two shillings and six pence a thousand upon bricks—one guinea on game qualifications—three pence per yard upon printed linens—ten pounds a year for leave to brew—an addition to the duty on paper—five shillings weekly for licence to keep a hackney-coach. I do not blame our young minister for raising money, the exigency of affairs completely excuse him: I only wish that he had laid his taxes upon such articles as are consumed by the opulent and luxurious. I was in the house at the time the minister opened what is call'd the budget, and was very well pleased with the generous regard he appeared to feel for the natural rights of mankind He spoke three hours, and I never heard an harrangue, that involved such an infinite variety of important, but dry, complicated, & difficult topicks to detail with perspicuity, that had more merit, or was more easy to be comprehended and understood. His speech was an uncommon display of ability, manly spirit, and that degree of ministerial boldness, which the unfortunate situation of the country calls for."

It is surprising to hear what a spirit of emigration pervades the devoted kingdom of Ireland. Above one million of souls now stand ready to quit their native country rather than submit to that slaver which hangs impending over them. Driven to desperation by the inroads that poverty and want are daily making on them, they demanded of government vessels to transport them to America (the asylum of distressed virtue) to avoid their rising in insurrections—which will inevitably be the consequence if they are obliged to stay. Unhappy Hibernians! Philanthropy mourns your condition—and benevolence will stretch the charitable hand to sweeten your cup of woe. The arms of America, once your sister in adversity, are expanded for your reception. The banks of the Ohio shall welcome your arrival, and the environs of the Missisippi shall smile with your cultivation. Here nature has been liberal in her gifts:—Here all the advantages that agriculture, arts and commerce require, are scattered spontaneously. Vast regions remain yet to be explored, sufficient not only to supply you with the necessaries, but with the conveniences of life. Here you may enjoy inviolate your rights & properties—be instrumental in founding a mighty empire—help to make America the garden of the world—and rear a paradise on its surface.

The following estimate of exports will shew of what consequence it is for an open trade being established between this country and the West-Indies: Imports into the West Indies, in the years 1771, 1772, and 1773, from North-America:

Boards and timber, feet	76,767,695
Shingles —	59,586,194
Staves — —	67,998,661
Hoops — —	4,712,005
Corn, bushels —	1,201,389
Bread and flour, barrels	396,329
Peas and beans, bushels —	64,006
Bread and flour, kegs —	11,099
Rice, barrels — —	32,912
Fish, hogsheads —	51,344
Ditto, barrels — —	47,686
Ditto, quintals —	21,500
Ditto, kegs — —	3,304
Beef and pork, barrels —	44,7[illegible]
Poultry, dozens — —	2,739
Horses — —	7,130
Oxen — —	3,647
Sheep and hogs —	13,815
Oil, barrels — —	3,189
Tar, pitch and turpentine	17,024
Masts — —	175
Spars — — —	3,074
Shook cask — —	53,[illegible]57
Ox-bows and yokes —	1,540
House-frames — —	62[illegible]
Iron, tons — —	399

PROVIDENCE, September 25.

On Wednesday his Most Christian Majesty's fleet, under the command of the Comte de Kissante, arrived at Newport in three days from the Chesapeake. It consists of one ship of 64, one of 60, two of 40, one of 38, one of 20, and a schooner of 10 guns.

State of VERMONT

The Proprietors of Bethel,

in the county of Windsor, are informed that at a meeting of said proprietors held September 2, 1783, it was voted, that a tax of Ten Shillings on each right, be granted, to be paid in hard money; and a tax of twelve shillings to be paid in labor on the roads in said town: And at a meeting held June 15, 1784, it was voted, that a tax of Six Shillings, on each right, be also granted, payable in hard money only. Said proprietors are requested to pay said taxes to me the subscriber immediately, as the time of payment is already elapsed.

BARNABAS STRONG, Collector.

Bethel, Sept. 24, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder,

At the house of Josiah Armes, near the premises, in Brattleborough, on the 2d day of November next, for cash, by Mary Whipple, administratrix on the estate of Daniel Whipple, late of Westminster, deceased,

The farm at Brattleborough,

on which the said Daniel formerly lived, situated on the northerly side of West-River, where the great public road crosses the said River, incumbered with the widow's thirds, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, well situated for a merchant or tavern, a dwelling-house, barn, and good well of water, about thirty acres of excellent interval land lying on West-River, & the residue of the farm is good plough land and pasture, very free from stone, and mostly under improvement. An indisputable title will be given. Any further particulars respecting the matter will be made known at the time of sale, by

MARY WHIPPLE, Adm'x.

Brattleboro', Sept. 1, 1784.

Elijah Paine,

Wants to purchase a quantity of well made

POT-ASH,

for which he will pay a generous price partly in money and partly in goods. He expects, within a week, a general assortment of

English & West India GOODS,

at his store opposite Col. Stone's, in Windsor; for which he will receive Salts, Genseng, or Butter, and almost any other produce of the country in pay.

He also expects a quantity of the best of German Steel & Sole Leather, for which he can receive only Cash, Ashes, Salts, green or dried Hides.

He will allow two shillings per pound for well dried Genseng, and eight pence for good hard butter.

Windsor, Sept. 29, 1784.

Dartmouth-College.

AS the subscriber is appointed by the Hon. Trustees of Dartmouth College to carry into execution the erecting of an Edifice for said College for which there will be wanted a large quantity of lime—These are therefore to request those who know of a quantity of lime stone within thirty miles of said College, that will answer the purpose:—and also, of any person or persons that will undertake the making of it, to give the subscriber information, in doing of which they will contribute towards the proposed design, and advantage themselves by undertaking

ELISHA PAYNE.

Lebanon, Sept 22, 1784.

[Vol. II.] THE [Numb. 64.]

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

VERMONT FREEDOM & UNITY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1784.

WINDSOR: Printed by HOUGH and SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

LONDON, July 7.

A FEW days since a person of a genteel appearance went to a cutler's shop in Pall mall. and desired the master of it to make a knife upon a particular construction, which was described to him, and to name his price; the cutler asked a guinea and an half for it, and appointed a day on which the gentleman should find it ready for him. The gentleman was punctual in calling for it, but the master told him, it was a job so troublesome, required so much more time to make it, and was so out of the common patters, that he could not take less than two guineas for it. As the order was well executed, the two guineas were handed to the maker immediately; the gentleman put the knife in his pocket, and was going away. Pray, Sir, says the cutler, pulling the gentleman by the sleeve, give me leave to ask you for what purpose the knife is intended, for in all my life I never made or saw such an one. The gentleman said if there was not any body within hearing (stepping with the cutler into the parlour that was behind the shop, and looking over the curtain)—if there is not any body to overlook us, I will tell you for what purpose I want it. The cutler said he would thank him. I want it, says the buyer, to cut gentlemen's pockets! The maker was thunderstruck, but was enjoined not to say a word of it to any body, and the stranger took his leave—but had not been gone ten minutes, before the cutler found, to his great mortification, that the first trial of the knife had been practised on him, and the very two guineas received for it, were, with several others, and a bank note, all dextrously conveyed away by this ingenious filch; and the poor cutler left to lament his loss, with the aggravated circumstance of having been made the dupe of his own curiosity.

Copy of a note from the Right Hon. Lord George Gordon. to the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, &c. &c.

LORD George Gordon presents his compliments to Mr. Pitt, and desires to have his decided answer, as Prime Minister, Whether the King's servants do or do not intend to recommend it to parliament, to give up all further thoughts of imposing the talked of taxes on linens and gauzes in Scotland? It is Lord George's duty to inform Mr. Pitt, that the immediate peace of the King's government of Scotland depends, in his opinion, on Mr. Pitt's reply to this note. The sceptre of these kingdoms has become an I-chabod in this reign.—*And she named the child I chabod, saying the glory is departed,* 1 *Sam* iv. 21.

Welbeck street, July 22, 1784.

Copy of the answer from the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, to the Right Hon. Lord George Gordon; superscribed W. Pitt.

Mr. Pitt presents his compliments to Lord George Gordon; he will be very glad to receive any information on the subject of any taxes proposed, but must decline giving his Lordship any answer to the question he has stated.

Downing street, Thursday night, July 22.

Lord George Gordon has spoke such a language to Mr. Pitt, that the Chancellor is obliged to make application to his friend Sir Richard, of pious parliamentary ejaculation, but nothing yet has transpired——*I chabod.* All the Bishops declare they know nothing of the matter.

On the 9th ultimo a tragical event happened in Amsterdam.——A French officer, who had lodged for some weeks at an inn, had sought in vain for resources suitable to his profession. Having left France in consequence as he said, of a very serious dispute he had had with a Colonel, he could have wished to have found in Holland, rank similar to that he enjoyed in France, or else a supply of cash sufficient to carry him to Berlin, where he hoped to get preferred by his talents. It is said he was about 27 or 28 years of age, was a very skilful engineer, spoke with knowledge of campaigns in America, where he had distinguished himself; expressed himself with great facility even in English; and to these talents he joined a pleasing physiognomy. It is said his relations had refused him any kind of assistance, and having tried in vain to find some elsewhere, he had for some days harboured a design to put an end to his life. He announced that desperate project with so much confidence, that the persons who lodged in the same inn were in a continual alarm. The hostess, not less uneasy, had desired him to seek another lodging; she did not even require him to pay the expences she had been at; but at the moment when it was thought that he was going to quit the house, and take away his clothes, having stepped forward behind the bed curtain as if looking for something, he shot himself through the head, holding his right hand in his coat pocket, where he had another loaded pistol. He left a packet hermetically sealed, directed to one of his female relations. On a piece of paper placed on the superscription he had wrote these lines of Corneille:

" *Quand on a tout perdu, quand on n'a plus d'espoir:*
" *La vieil un opprobre, et la mort un devoir.*"

—When all is lost, and no hopes remain,
To live is a disgrace, to die is a duty.

The Emperor's famous mechanic in Moravia, who has invented machines that have rendered his name known all over Europe, has added a new one to the number, which is likely to come into universal use. It is fixed under, or rather into boats to row them, by which one man will impel a boat along with as much rapidity as twelve men with common oars could do. The Emperor was present when it was tried in the Danube, and with such success that he gave the artist two hundred guineas (English) immediately.

At Hurley, in Berkshire, is the following curious inscription over the door of the parish clerk of that place:—" John Briggs Clerk, Draws all Sorts of teeth in human plays the violin, shaves and cuts hair, grinds razors scissors Penknives, Takes any thing out of Eyes, Measures Land, and cures the Itch out of hand, And many other Articles too Tedious to mention.—N. B. Likewise Makes Womans Shoes and Boots and High Shoes and Mens Shoes & Translater 1783."

If it be really true that the Prince has been engaged with a *blacksmith's* wife at New-Market, let the ladies of this town beware, lest he should have retained some *fiery* particles.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

" You will hardly refuse a tear to the following narrative; and although the virtue of suicide is an offence against the laws of nature and religion, yet I doubt not but the circumstances that have occasioned the one I am about to relate, will inspire you with more pity, than indignation at the rashness of the deed. A young clergyman, of the rank of those called *Simple Tonsure*, that is, not yet in orders, who taught mathematics and geography in the house of a wealthy citizen, fell desperately in love with one of his daughters, then in her 13th year. On Wednesday the 18th instant, the unfortunate Abbe went to a restaurateur in the Palais-Royal, called for a dinner, eat heartily, and after discharging the reckoning, and calling for pen, ink, and paper, he bolted the door, and a few minutes after shot himself through the head! on breaking open the apartment, a written paper was found on the table; you may depend on the following being a genuine copy, as I drew it myself from the original."

THERE lives not a being more wretched than I am—I have just completed my 22d year. Though born in the inferior class of citizens, my sentiments are noble—my susceptible heart could not resist the powerful charms of a young lady, whose rank in life, but much more her fortune, had set her at too great a distance for me to hope for her hand. To live without her I cannot—a crime could alone secure her possession—the very thought I abhor—my love is wrought to excess—and who, alas, knows how far it might lead me. I prefer death, which at another time I could not perhaps meet un-

appalled—at least I shall have lived innocent, nay, I am bold to say it, virtuous—let cold worldly wisdom blame the deed—religion too must blame me for it. But the tender mind, nay those who are not totally bereft of sensibility, will pity my fate!

Life I do not regret, if the adorable object who is the involuntary occasion of my untimely end can give one single tear to my death.——Adieu!

(Signed) L'ABBE ROUSSEAU.

P. S. One moment's pain, and then!—O! thou whom I held so dear——all is over!

*The King of Prussia has prohibited all aerostatic experiments in his dominions, alledging, that the merit of the improvement should be left to the inventors. He is reported to have observed on this occasion, "that Austria and Russia aim at the supreme dominion on land; England at sea; France in the air; and that the only element left for him is fire."

Such was the amazing practice of the late Doctor Barter, of Market Lavington, that he for many years consumed after the rate of a quire of paper every day in prescriptions only; his fee was never more than one shilling per time, and to the real poor he charged nothing

Governor Wall, who some time since escaped from the King's messenger at Reading, in whose custody he was on suspicion of murder, has given notice of surrender to the Secretary of state, and means to stand his trial. There has been, in the life of this gentleman, an unaccountable mixture of good and ill fortune He was a private soldier in the 12th regiment of dragoons, but being of a graceful figure & handsome countenance, he attracted the notice of his Colonel's daughter, whom he married, and shortly after procured his discharge, though he could not procure a reconcilement between his wife and her friends. The lady having a small independence, they took up their residence at Bath, where in a short time she fell ill and died. Before her death, Mr. Wall procured a letter from her, addressed to Lord G—y, a near relation of hers, expressing her satisfaction at the treatment she had met with from Mr. Wall, and in terms of great earnestness recommending her husband to his Lordship's patronage. Soon after the death of Mrs. Wall, Lord G obtained for him an appointment in India, whither he went, but falling into a personal quarrel with a gentleman at Madras, which terminated his antagonist's life, he found it convinient to come to England, and had a commission given him in a marching regiment; but a propensity to play and extravagance not suiting with the finances of a subaltern officer quartered in England, he got permission from the Secretary at war to change with a gentleman who had been lately appointed an ensign in the African corps. In this service he continued until, by deaths, he became the senior officer, and was, by the interest of the friends of his deceased wife, appointed commandant governor, in which situation he got an ample fortune.

JULY 29

Copy of a second note from the Right Hon. Lord George Gordon to the Right Hon Mr. Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, &c. &c

LORD George Gordon presents his compliments to Mr Pitt. He has just received fresh instructions from Glasgow, against the tax on linens and cottons. Alarming symptoms are breaking out. The following extracts of intelligence will advertise Mr. Pitt of the situation of government: "Sorry to inform your Lordship, that if the new tax passes into a law, it will not be in the power of the civil magistracy, in different places of Scotland, to keep the peace; as they are already assembled in different places, and proposing to do as Ireland has done; your Lordship will take the trouble to wait on your brother the Duke of Gordon, to go to Mr. Pitt, and inform him of the dreadful prospect we have of mobs and tumults from the working people in this country."—These letters are dated July 22.

Lord George Gordon is extremely sorry to have occasion to address the Prime Minister in so short and abrupt a manner. The nature of the subject, and the ticklish state of the peace of these kingdoms, must apologize for it. The Duke of Gordon being gone to Gordon Castle, the task has necessarily devolved on Lord George. Lord George has the honor to return Mr. Pitt many thanks for his polite and immediate reply to his last note on this subject; though the answer, indeed, was not decided. Lord George hopes to hear again from Mr. Pitt, before the post goes out this night.

Welbeck street, Tuesday, July 27.

Copy of the answer from the Right Hon Mr. Pitt, First Lord of the Treasury, to the Rt. Hon. Lord George Gordon; superscribed W. Pitt.

Mr. Pitt presents his compliments to Lord George Gordon, and is much obliged to his Lordship for the honor of his note. Mr Pitt has reason to believe that the Lord Advocate has sent to Glasgow all the information that can be necessary, and has therefore nothing to trouble his Lordship with on the subject.

Downing street, Tuesday night, July 27.

On the 19th ultimo came on at Guildhall, before Justice Buller, a cause wherein Capt. Sutton, late of the Isis, was plaintiff, and Commodore Johnstone defendant. The Captain laid his damages against Commodore Johnstone at 30,000l. for removing him from his command of the Isis, and bringing him home as a prisoner, on account of his behaviour at Port Praya, in the action with M. Suffrein. The jury, which was special, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 5000l. damages, after a trial which lasted 22 hours.

On Thursday evening last, at Gloucester, a servant boy of Mr. Dimmery's, of Dursley, in that county, took his master's horse out in the ground to feed, and being sleepy, lay down, tied the halter round his neck that he might not sleep too long, and composed himself; the horse taking fright, ran near a quarter of a mile with the boy, and bruised him in so severe a manner that he expired soon afterwards.

The following extraordinary account of a Lunatic's happy recovery, may be depended on for fact. About six years since a seafaring person was taken into the asylum for maniacs at York During the space of five years and six months he never expressed any desire for sustenance, and was fed in the manner of an infant. The servants undressed him at night, and dressed him in the morning. He never spoke and remained with his body bent all day, and was regarded by all about him as an animal nearly converted into a vegetable About the middle of May, 1783 he suddenly astonished the people around him with saying, Good morrow to you all He then thanked the servants for the care they had taken of him and appeared perfectly sane A few days after, he wrote a letter to his wife, in which he expressed himself with great propriety On the 28th of May following, he was allowed to leave the hospital, and return to his family; and has now the command of a ship in the Baltic trade, and is in the full enjoyment of perfect health, both in body and mind.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, dated August 15.

"The depredations of the Indians are not yet at an end in this country; three days ago as Walker Daniel, Esq; the state's attorney in this district, Mr. Keigthly, of Philadelphia, and a Mr. Johnston, were going from the Falls of Ohio to the Salt Works, about six miles from the works they were attacked by a party of about seven Indians, when Daniel and Keigthly were shot dead on the spot, and Johnston wounded across his breast with a ball, though fortunately effected his escape. The dead bodies were found scalped, and stabbed in a very barbarous manner, but the Indians did not plunder them of their money or clothes."

From the Cornwall Chronicle, of August 14, printed at Jamaica.

The death of Mr. Cruikshank, Mr. Fairlie Christie's overseer, at Rocky Point, was tragical in the highest degree. That gentleman, in attempting to escape from his house, on Friday night, about seven o'clock, then tottering under the weight of the tempest, was arrested in his flight, by a sharp pointed rafter, torn from the roof by the fury of the storm, which went thro' his body, and pinned him to the earth, where he remained the whole night writhing in unspeakable agonies. When this unhappy gentleman was found in the morning, he was still sensible, but expired about 15 minutes after he was relieved from this dreadful situation

SALEM, Sept. 28.

The boy killed by a bear at Moultonborough, mentioned in our paper of the 14th inst. was a son of Mr. Billy Leach, who removed, a few years ago, from Beverly to that town. A more circumstantial account of an event so very singular, it is apprehended, will be acceptable.——Mr. Leach was in a field of corn about ten rods from his house, when his eldest son (between seven and eight years of age) came from the house, on horseback, going to a mowing lot about twenty rods beyond him, where he was to turn out the horse, and to drive home the cows from the same place. Just at that time one of his neighbours came to him with his gun, who was going to a distant field in pursuit of bears. The boy had not been gone more than five minutes before they heard him cry out, as if in extreme distress. The father running to the place, saw a bear close by the horse, and his son in the bear's claws, who appeared to be sucking his blood from the veins in his neck. Catching up the first club he could find, he endeavoured to frighten the bear from his son, but to no purpose. As he approached him, he heard the child utter his last, expiring groan. The bear, determined to secure his prey, at length took up the boy in his mouth and coming towards Mr. Leach, passed within a few feet of him in his way to a corn field. Having entered the field, he dropt the boy, turned back, and leaping over the fence, made at Leach, who struck at him several times with his club; but the club being rotten, and insufficient for his defence, endeavoured to make his escape by running from him; calling, at the same time, to the man with the gun, who had stood a motionless spectator of this most affecting scene, without so much as loading the gun in his hand. The bear pursued but a small distance before he returned to his prey. Leach having loaded the gun himself, he, with his wife, who had heard the outcries, and come to them, pursued after the bear: But he had taken up the child, and dragging it through the corn field, made his escape into a thick wood. It being now dark, the distressed parents were obliged to return, leaving their child to be devoured by a savage beast; without

the least hope of its being recovered, or the bear killed. The next morning a number of men following the track, found the boy within twelve or fifteen rods of the corn field. The clothes were stripped from the body, several large holes bitten in the neck, one of the thighbones was drawn from its socket at the hip and most of the flesh eaten off; the other parts of the body entire. While the men stood viewing the child, the bear rose up from the opposite side of a large log within pistol shot, reared his fore feet over the log towards the people, and, with undaunted ferocity, seemed determined to rescue his prey, but was immediately shot dead before he had leaped the log. He was not large, supposed to be about two years old, and of the ranging kind. They burnt his carcase with fire.

BOSTON, September 27.

Not many years ago there died in Wales an honest Welch farmer, who was 105 years of age: by his first wife he had 30 children; by his second 10; by his third 4; and by two concubines 7. His youngest son was 81 years younger than his eldest; and 800 persons descended from his body, attended the funeral.

WORCESTER, October 7.

We hear from Northborough, that one Mr. Fletcher, of that place finding it necessary to make some repairs in the foundation of his house, had caused it to be raised and underpinned for that purpose; and that on Thursday night last week the whole building unexpectedly and surprisingly gave way in an instant, and was crushed to pieces. Five persons were in the house, who were all providentially preserved from immediate death and escaped with being much hurt. Two of them, who were asleep in one bed, fell into the cellar, and were most remarkably saved by the timber of the building falling in such a position as to keep off the ruins from them. One man in bed in the chamber, by some means made his escape through the roof. The escape of the other persons was not less remarkable.

WINDSOR, October 20.

On Wednesday the 22d of September ultimo, the Reverend Joseph Bowman was installed in the pastoral office over the church of Christ at Barnard. The Rev Mr Daman, of Woodstock opened the solemnity with prayer—the Rev Dr. Hall, of Sutton, preached a well adapted discourse, from Jeremiah iii. 15—the Rev Mr Wellman of Cornish, gave the charge—the Rev Mr. Searl, of Royalton prayed after the charge, and gave the right hand of fellowship. The whole was conducted with decency and propriety.

Jamaica Hurricane.

ON Saturday the 30th of July, a most tremendous hurricane fell upon the eastern part of the island of Jamaica. It began about seven o'clock, blowing nearly from the north or N. E. and shifted round gradually to the S. E. but the strongest gusts, as appeared from the subsequent havock, were from the E. N. E. Along with the violent blasts of wind there was a heavy fall of rain, that occasioned all the rivers suddenly to rise and overflow their banks; no thunder, but momentary coruscations of pale lightening. It commenced very suddenly after a heavy shower and abated almost as suddenly, continuing about an hour and an half, viz from the time above mention'd till near 9 o'clock.

To enumerate its effects with precision, or to recite the sufferings of individuals would fill volumes; none have been so fortunate as to escape its rage; but numbers of industrious people, of small property and large families, are entirely thrown down, or so dismantled as to be no longer tenable. The large buildings on the plantations were not sufficient to resist its fury, but also most of them demolished. There is not a plantain tree left, and scarcely a fruit tree of any kind: The canes, though hardly jointed, are either broken off or laid smooth on the surface, so as to preclude all expectations of an ensuing crop; the corn that was ready to break in, is totally lost, and there is hardly any thing left that can furnish sustenance for the negroes and other distressed inhabitants: numbers of negroes have perished, some crushed to death in the ruins of the houses, and others drowned: Many white people have also suffered the same way by the fall of houses, but it is hoped not many lives are lost.

The trees disrobed of their verdure, and extending their naked and shattered limbs, exhibit a winter like and dismal appearance; on every side is beheld nothing but desolation & threatening famine.

The harbours of Kingston and Port Royal, on the morning after the hurricane, exhibited the most striking picture of desolation; the Janus and Iphigenia, the Vernon store ship, Nelly, and some small craft; being the only vessels that rode out the storm. Every other in the above mentioned harbours were either sunk or driven ashore, and all of them dismasted. To give a perfect account of the loss is a task at present impossible: many vessels being absolutely sunk, of which no vestige remains, but the heads of masts that appear above water.

The towns of Port-Morant and Morant-Bay are almost entirely demolished, and every vessel in those harbours driven ashore, sunk, or destroyed; the ship Fame, Robin, excepted, which rode out the storm with the loss of her mainmast.

In Spanish-Town, the barracks blown down, 23 men hurt, none killed; the church considerably damaged.

At Fort Augusta, the new barracks blown down, 4 men killed, and 30 wounded.

The Negro houses, plantain walks, corn, and canes, in Liguanaga, are in general destroyed; the barracks at Up-Park are demolished, and 4 soldiers killed.

At Friendship Park-Penn, all the out-houses and offices were levelled with the ground, the great-house and back piazza unroofed, and the whole eastern gable end wall of the house, carried away, with a considerable quantity of furniture destroyed; many sheep and goats buried in the ruins, & all the trees on that delightful spot torn up by the roots.

The following account, imperfect as it must be, is the most accurate that has yet been obtained of the vessels that were sunk, drove on shore, or dismasted. viz.

VESSELS SUNK

Ship Thompson, Capt Doyle, totally lost; 2d mate and 2 Negroes drowned.

His Majesty's armed brigs Antelope and Duke of Rutland, at the King's wharf, Port-Royal.

Brigs Friendship, O'Neal, 12 hands perished; James, Hare; Industry O'Brien; Adventure, Thompson; Regulater, ———, on Salt Pond Point; a brig belonging to Capt Everitt, every soul perished; Spanish brig Souverain, Jonas, 3 hands perished.

Schooners. Eliza, Lewis; La Benche, Ducose; Marianne, Solarie; Endeavour, Lowrie; Kingston, Reed; Union, Cadeou; Bell, Burnside; Daphne, Soublette; a watering schooner belonging to the King's yard.

Sloops. Fly, Kitts; Patty, Albro', and 3 hands lost; Dolphin, Marian, 1 passenger and 7 seamen perished; Viper, Moore; Surprise, ———.

VESSELS ON SHORE.

Ships. Three Sisters, Johnson, and dismasted; at Green Bay, Simon Taylor, Baker; Tartar, Foresser, and 1 hand lost; Savanna la Mar, Jenkins; Esther, Robertson, and totally dismasted: Jett, Gibson, without a bowsprit.

Brigs. Two Brothers, O'Brien, and totally dismasted; Fox, Jones; Sally, Gleen; Sophia, Heartwell.

Schooners. Fox, Lowrie; Providence, Jones; Three Friends, Watt; Grand Folie, le Feux; Success, Bontin.

Sloops. Two Friends Lowring; Santa Croix packet, Campbell, & dismasted; Bun, Craigburn; Kingston Bedman; Juno, Smith.

VESSELS DISMASTED

Ships. His Majesty's frigate Flora, at Port Royal; Thynne packet boat, Wolfe; Maria, Jones, arrived from New York the morning after the hurricane, and drove on shore under the old fort at Port-Royal; Martha Boyle, & aground; Granett Harborne, drove down to the Apostle's battery, and there brought up on good ground; Two Brothers, Braithwait; Nancy, Wadington.

Brig Dragon, Stonhouse.

Sloops. Fort Augusta, Williams; Betsey, Little; Durald, Merchant.

Two vessels, of what denomination does not appear, said to be dashed to pieces on the rocks near fort Small, and most of the people perished.

Within five days after the hurricane, more than 20 bodies were seen floating off Greenwich; the body of Capt. Butermyre, of the sloop Nelly, and that of a French Captain, were taken up. Every soul on board the Nelly perished.

On Sunday there was a meeting of the Custos, Magistrates, and principal inhabitants of the town, who presented a petition to his Honor the Lieut Governor, praying, that the prohibition of importing provisions in American bottoms, might be suspended for four months; in consequence thereof his Honor has been pleased to call a Council to consider of it.

☞ Wanted, a Post to ride from Windsor to Newbury, the same rout which Mr. Calvin Burnett now rides, whose term will expire No. 65 of the Journal (and not 63 as mentioned in our last through mistake)—None need apply without a recommendation.

WHEREAS Sarah my wife, and myself, have parted by agreement, in presence of her relations. These are therefore to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date. NATHANIEL DUSTUN.

Cornish, Oct. 9, 1784.

EPIGRAM.

WHEN Gripus could no longer live,
'Twas high time he began to give;
But Gripus still to knav'ry prone,
Bequeath'd an ITEM not his own.
What had been SOLD could not be GIVEN.
Yet he bequeath'd his soul to heav'n!
Thus so his life in cheating past,
He wish'd to cheat the devil at last.

EJACULATION *suitable for the* TIMES.

WISE men suffer, good men grieve;
Knaves invent and fools believe:
Help, O Lord! send aid unto us;
Or fools and knaves will quite undo us.

EPIGRAM *by* B. EDWARDS, *Esq.*

POET, said Chloe, with a laugh,
Your muse shall write my epitaph.
If tombstone like, my lovely maid,
I were in that soft bosom laid,
Fond love should write, if you should die,
Both epitaph and elegy.

A new Case for the LAWYERS.

A GENTLEMAN by hi will bequeaths legacies unto three of his relations, mentioning them by their Christian names only, but inserting their relationship. Now it happened that there were three cousins (the relationship mentioned in the will) of those names both by the male and female branches of the family, each of whom laid claim to the legacy given to the relation of that christian name The person to whom the estate was left, charged with payment of the legacies, taking advantage of the ambiguity of the will, refuses to pay either party, and claims the legacies himself, by virtue of being heir at law, and the utter impossibility of knowing to whom the testator meant to give the same.

Quere—*Whether this behaviour of the heir is lawful and if not, to which of the said parties the legacies are payable.*

A whimsical Anecdote concerning the celebrated Rabelais.

THE cardinal de Billay, to whom Rabelais was a domestic physician, being troubled with an hypocondriac disorder, it was resolved by the skilful gentlemen of the faculty, in a consulation, that an opening decoction should be prepared without delay for his eminence. Upon this *Rabelais* takes himself away, leaving the junto to prate themselves into a sweat for higher fees, orders a huge fire in the yard, and one of the largest kettles: into that kettle, brimful of water, he threw all the keys he could find or borrow; then stripped himself to his doublet, fell to stirring them about with all the anxiety of a cook, lest they shold not boil well. The doctors, at their coming down, surprized at such an apparatus, and asking the meaning of Rabelais's diligence, he made the following reply to them; I am about *your* prescription, gentlemen; keys are the best *openers* in the world, and if you are not satisfied with what I have done, I will dispatch a messenger to the arsenal for a dozen of battering *cannon*.

LONDON, July 12.

All young members, more especially if they are *young men*, are advised to frank letters in a coffee room or any public place, in order that strangers may form a proper judgment of their importance.

All pleaders who have no business, are requested to carry large bags, because it looks as if they wanted none.

All poets, and authors of every denomination, who have no brains, are entreated to run full butt against any man they meet in the streets, as a proof of the absence of their understandings.

All beaux who can't afford to dine, are solicited to pick their teeth in public.

All citizen's apprentices who wish to keep a horse, are requested to wear boots when they run on errands on a Sunday morning.

All maids who never mend an hole in their stockings, are required to wear wire caps, & washed gauzes

Taxes proposed for the next budget.

On the *Honesty* of Lawyers,
the *Chastity* of the Stews,
the *Piety* of the Church,
the *Disinterestedness* of Opposition,
the *Moderation* of Physicians,
the *Bashfulness* of Widows,
the *Sobriety* of Rakes,
the *Taciturnity* of Wives,
the *Modesty* of Pleaders,
the *Negligence* of Beaux.

Just come to hand, and to be sold by the gross, dozen, or single, at the Printing Office,

Dilworth's Spelling Books,

AND

A neat impression of Primers.

Also by retail,

A variety of Pamphlets,

Amongst which are,

Pope's Essay on Man,
Œconomy of Human Life,
Occom's Hymns,
Penitential Cries,
Watts's Divine Songs for children,
Care of the Soul, urged as the *One Thing Needful*, by Dr. Doddridge;
The profession and practice of christians held up to view by way of contrast to each other, by Eden Burroughs, A. M. of Hanover.
George Beckwith's Sermon, shewing the error, falseness, and danger, of that *wicked* doctrine of Universal Salvation;
Universalists' Catechism,
ransendent spiritual Treatise upon several Heavenly Doctrines,
Revolution of America,
Life and Adventures of Ambrose Gwinnett,
History of George Barnwell,
History of the wicked life & horrid death of Dr. John Faustus, who sold himself to the Devil to have power for 24 years to do what he pleased.
Gen. Ethan Allen's Narrative of his captivity,
Life and Conversion of Peggy Walker,
Curtis's Grammar, &c, &c. &c.

Dartmouth College.

AS the subscriber is appointed by the Hon. Trustees of Dartmouth College, to carry into execution the erecting of an Edifice for said College, for which there will be wanted a large quantity of lime—These are therefore to request those who know of a quantity of lime stone within thirty miles of said College, that will answer the purpose:—and also, of any person or persons that will undertake the making of it, to give the subscriber information, in doing of which they will contribute towards the proposed design, and advantage themselves by undertaking

ELISHA PAYNE.

Lebanon, Sept 22, 1784.

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the Honorable Judge of Probate for Hartford district, and state of Vermont, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Enoch Bowtwill, late of Royalton, deceased, represented insolvent—do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business at the house of Mr. Zebulon Lyon, innholder in said Royalton, on the last Wednesdays of October and November next, from ten o'clock in the forenoon till four in the afternoon of each day. No accounts will be accepted but those which are properly attested.

COMFORT SEVER, } Commiss.
DANIEL TULLAR, }

Royalton, Sept. 25, 1784.

The proprietors of Brookfield

in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Brookfield, June, 1784, voted, to raise a tax of One Pound Seventeen Shillings, lawful money, on each proprietor's right or share of land, for the purpose of paying the charges which hath arisen, or shall arise, in loting out the first and second division lots, and in laying out and cutting roads, and other necessary charges. The same being committed to me the subscriber to collect, unless it is paid to me immediately, the delinquent rights will be advertised for sale and proceeded with as the law directs.

JOHN PAINE, 3d, Collector.

Brookfield, Aug 20, 1784.

Wanted immediately

an Apprentice to the Nailing business a lively, smart, active YOUNG MAN about seventeen or eighteen years old, by the subscriber in Norwich, near the ferry, where he may learn to make all sorts of nails, from double tens, to six ounce tacks, both hammer'd and cut; and he will be learnt to make his own tools.

EBENEZER LOMIS.

State of VERMONT

The Proprietors of Bethel,

in the county of Windsor, are informed that at a meeting of said proprietors held September 2, 1783, it was voted, that a tax of Ten Shillings on each right, be granted, to be paid in hard money; and a tax of twelve shillings to be paid in labor on the roads in said town: And at a meeting held June 15, 1784, it was voted, that a tax of Six Shillings on each right, be also granted, payable in hard money only Said proprietors are requested to pay said taxes to me the subscriber immediately, as the time of payment is already elapsed.

BARNABAS STRONG, Collector.

Bethel, Sept. 24, 1784

BLANKS

To be sold at the Printing-Office.

[Vol. II.] THE [Numb. 65.]

VERMONT JOURNAL, AND UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1784.

WINDSOR: PRINTED BY HOUGH AND SPOONER.

From Realms far distant, and from Climes unknown, We make the Knowledge of Mankind your own.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Esquire,

Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of *Vermont*.

A PROCLAMATION.

AS public Praise and Gratitude ever become public Bodies, on the Receipt of the diffusive Beneficence of GOD—I have thought fit, by the Advice of Council; and at the Request of the General Assembly, to appoint, and I do hereby appoint *Thursday*, the second Day of *December* next, as a Day of public THANKSGIVING, to be observed throughout this State: And I do hereby earnestly recommend to all Persons, residing within the same, carefully to observe said Day—that we may, with united Hearts, render Thanksgiving and Praise to our divinely bountiful Benefactor, for all his Mercies, both of a public and private Nature, exercised towards us in the Course of the Year past; particularly, that he has been pleased to continue to us our religious Privileges and Enjoyments, and to exalt and sweeten them by so plentiful and extensive an Effusion of his holy Spirit, in his convincing and sanctifying Influences within this State, as well as in other Places—that he has been pleased to turn the Hearts of the Nations to Peace—that he has established it, and by so doing changed the Condition of the *American* States from Anxiety and Distress, to Confidence and Tranquillity; and that we, in this State, so sensibly experience the Greatness of the Change—that the intestine Commotions of the State are so happily quieted—that civil Government is so permanently established—its Blessings so richly enjoyed—and the Blessings of it so greatly increased by the plentiful Productions of the Earth.

At the same Time, in a humble Sense of our ill Desert, to implore his Forgiveness of our multiplied Transgressions—the Continuation and Increase of his Blessings on us, both as Individuals, and as a People—the Establishment of Righteousness throughout the States of *America*—his Blessing on their Interests and Allies—the universal Spread of his holy Religion in its Purity—and Tranquillity and Joy to the World.

And all servile Labour is hereby strictly forbidden on said Day.

Given under my Hand, in the Council Chamber, at Rutland, *this 18th Day of* October, *Annoque Domini*, 1784—*And in the Eighth Year of our Independence.*

Thomas Chittenden.

By his Excellency's Command,
THO. TOLMAN, *Sec'ry.*

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

The advantages of CURIOSITY.

A FABLE.

From the Miscellaneous Tracts.

THE seven wise men of Greece were once met together at Athens, and it was proposed that every one of them should mention what he thought the greatest wonder in the creation. One of them, of higher conceptions than the rest, proposed the opinion of some of the astronomers about the fixed stars, which they believed to be so many suns, that had each their planets rolling about them, and were stored with plants and animals like this earth. Fired with this thought they agreed to supplicate Jupiter, that he would at least permit them to take a journey to the moon, and stay there three days in order to see the wonders of that place, and give an account of them at their return. Jupiter consented, and ordered them to assemble on a high mountain where there should be a cloud ready to convey them to the place they desired to see. They picked out some chosen companions, who might assist them in describing, and painting the objects they should meet with. At length they arrived at the moon, and found a palace there well fitted up for their reception. The next day, being very much fatigued with their journey, they kept quiet at home till noon; & being still faint, they refreshed themselves with a most delicious entertainment, which they relished so well, that it overcame their curiosity. This day they only saw through the windows that delightful spot, adorned with the most beautiful flowers, to which the beams of the sun gave an uncommon lustre, and heard the singing of most melodious birds till evening came on. The next day they rose very early in order to begin their observations; but some very beautiful young ladies of the country, coming to make them a visit, advised them first to recruit their strength before they exposed themselves to the laborious task they were about to undertake.

The delicate meats, the rich wines, the beauty of these damsels prevailed over the resolution of these strangers. A fine concert of music is introduced,

the young ones begin to dance, and all is turned to jolity; so that this whole day was spent in galantry; till some of the neighbouring inhabitants, growing envious at their mirth, rushed in with drawn swords. The elder part of the company tried to appease the younger, promising the very next day they would bring the rioters to justice. This they performed, and the third day the cause was heard, and what with accusations, pleadings, exceptions, and the judgment itself, the whole day was taken up, on which the term set by Jupiter expired. On their return to Greece, all the country flocked in upon them to hear the wonders of the Moon described; but all they could tell was, for that was all they knew, that the ground was covered with green, intermixed with flowers, and that the birds sung amongst the branches of the trees; but what kind of flowers they saw, or what kind of birds they heard, they were totally ignorant. Upon which they were treated every where with contempt. If we apply this fable to men of the present age, we shall perceive a very just similitude. By these three days the fable denotes the three ages of man. First youth, in which we are too feeble in every respect to look into the works of the Creator. All that season is given up to idleness, luxury, & pastime. 2dly, Manhood, in which men are employed in settling, marrying, educating children, providing fortunes for them, and raising a family. 3dly, Old age, in which, after having made their fortunes, they are overwhelmed with lawsuits, and proceedings relating to their estates. Thus it frequently happens that men never consider to what end they were destined, and why they were bro't into the world.

An affecting History of two young Lovers, by M. SHERLOCK.

THE Count of PELTZER, officer in the Prussian service, was only son to a widow of sixty: He was well made, brave to excess, and violently in love with lady Beuskou. She was in her 18th year.—She was delicate, beautiful, and a person of extreme sensibility; her lover had just turned the age of twenty-one, had the happiness to receive from her an equal attachment, and the day appointed to render them happy was the 20th of June 1770.

The Prussian troops are always in readiness to take the field upon any sudden emergency, and the 17th of June, at ten o'clock in the evening, the regiment of the Compte, received orders to march with the greatest expedition for Silesia. He was at Berlin, & his mistress at her mansion house, about 12 miles from the city.

He was obliged to set out upon the expedition, without seeing her, but wrote to her (from the first place where they halted) that it was absolutely impossible for him to exist without her, and at the same time, prayed her to follow him immediately, that their marriage might be celebrated in Silesia. He requested her brother, also, who was his intimate friend, to expostulate, and plead his cause with her parents! She soon after undertook the journey, accompanied by her brother, and the mother of her lover.—Never were the Prussian sands so heavy to any one, as to this beautiful lady, but at length, the journey was compleated, and in the morning, they arrived in the city of Hæstadt:—The exercise of the journey, had added to her beauty, and her eyes painted the tenderness and emotions of her soul.——But, alas! how illusive are our most flattering prospects of happiness! and how often does the moment of felicity, touch the moment of misfortune! Her carriage is stoped in the street, to give place to a file of soldiers who advance with tardy steps, bearing in their arms a wounded officer. The tender sympathizing heart of the fair one was pained at the spectacle, tho' she entertained not an idea that it was her lover.

The Austarin foragers had appeared before the city, and the young Count had gone out to repulse them: Burning to distinguish himself, he advanced with ardor before his troop, and fell a victim to his unhappy impetuosity. To paint the situation of this unfortunate lady, at that time, would be to insult the heart, and imagination of every feeling reader. Her lover is placed upon a bed. His mother at his feet, and his mistress pressing his hand—after some time, opening his dying eyes, he cryed "O my Charlotte,"——he would speak, but his voice faultered, and he was buryed in tears.—His accent pierced the soul of his mistress—Her reason left her—"No" She cryed, no—I will not survive thee" and seized his sword; she was disarmed, at the instant that she would have plunged it into her bosom,—he beckoned, that she should approach him, & when she came to him, he locked his arms around her, and after two painful efforts to speak, he said with a sigh "live my Charlotte, to console my mother," and expired. 'Tis impossible to paint the scene, or describe the grief, which every one felt who knew him. There were but two men wounded in the expedition, and the Compte was the only one killed.

When I passed thro' Berlin, in July 1779, this lady had not recovered her reason.

LONDON, July 29

A very common method of smuggling practised by the fair sex, is by assuming the appearance of far *advanced pregnancy* altho' the bantling proves generally to be *silks and laces*.—A lady well known in the circles of fashion, practised this trick with great success for many years, until being *big with child* five times in *one year*, the custom house officers began to be staggard by such prolifick powers, and kindly lent a hand to deliver her of her burthen

The following are the heads of the several articles of the Treaty of Peace, concluded between the English and the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadre.

Preliminary declaration, that the English Commissioners act under ful powers from the Governor-General and Council. Tippoo Sultan signs the treaty himself.

Art I Peace and friendship immediately to take place between Tippoo and the English, and their respective allies No assistance to be given in future by either party to the enemies of the other.

Art. II. Immediately after the signing the Treaty, the Carnatick to be evacuated, and all the prisoners, European and native, to be released in 30 days The Company to release the prisoners taken by them from Tippoo.

Art. III Immediately after signing the Treaty, the English to deliver up all the places they have taken from Tippoo.

Art. IV. When the prisoners are released and delivered, the English to give up the fort and district of Cananore; and at the same time Ambourgin and Satgur to be delivered by Tippoo to the English

Art. V. No future claim to be made upon the Carnatick by Tippoo

Art. VI All natives carried away from the Carnatick by Hyder Ali Cawn, during the late war, to be permitted to return to their dwellings in the Carnatick and Tanjore; & in like manner, all subjects of Tippoo Sultan to be permitted to return to his country

Art. VII. This being the happy period of general peace and reconciliation, the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadre, as a testimony and proof of his friendship to the English agrees that the Rajahs or Zemindars on this coast, who have favoured the English in the late war, shall not be molested on that account.

Art. VIII. Tippoo Sultan confirms all commercial privileges hitherto granted to the English.

Art. IX. Tippoo restores the factory of Callicut, and the districts about Tellicherry.

Art. X. The treaty to be signed and sealed by the Commissioners, and returned by the President and select Committee of fort St. George, within one month, or sooner, if possible; and acknowledged by the Governor General and Council, and the Government of Bombay, and a copy returned in 3 months, or sooner, if possible.

Signed on the 11th of March 1784, by

ANTHONY SADLIER,
GEORGE LEONARD STAUNTON,
JOHN HUDDLESTONE.

(Signed)
TIPPOO SULTAN BAHADRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

By the following certificate it will appear that General Washington, in his retreat from the glories of the field, still continues to encourage and pay attention to such undertakings as are pregnant with great utility to his country. Mr. James Rumsey, late of Baltimore, having been happy in a mechanic discovery, could not, for some time, impress his fellow citizens with an idea of its practicability; but by a laudable perseverance, he hath at length obtained not only the approbation of General Washington, but of General Wood, the Hon. Mr. Randolph, of the Council, Dr. Craig, and several members of the legislature of Virginia, and other gentlemen of character and distinction; so that he may now expect a reward from his grateful country, that may in some measure compensate him for his ingenuity.

CERTIFICATE.

"I HAVE seen the model of Mr. Rumsey's boats, constructed to work against stream, examined the powers

upon which it acts, been eye witness to an experiment, in running water of some rapidity, and give it as my opinion (although I had little faith before) that he has discovered the art of working boats by mechanism, and small manual assistance, against rapid currents; that the discovery is of vast importance, may be of the greatest usefulness in our inland navigation; and if it succeeds, of which I have no doubt, that the value of it is greatly enhanced by the simplicity of the works; which when seen and explained to, may be executed by the most common mechanic.

"*Given under my hand, at the town of Bath, county of Berkely, in the state of Virginia, this 7th of September, 1784.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

HARTFORD, October 11.

Extract of a letter from Albany, Sept. 11.

"You will not see the Marquis de la Fayette so soon as you expect; he is now at fort Schuyler, where the continental Commissioners, with those from Pennsylvania are assembled to treat with the Indians; and we are told they have requested the Marquis to stay and assist at the opening of the treaty; as his influence it is thought will be of great service."

The following is extracted from the Volunteers Journal *published in* Dublin.

Dublin, August 4. Happy news for Irishmen! since the infamous war instituted in America to rob the people of their rights has been concluded agreeable to the wise disposition of supreme justice, every leader in those pernicious measures which dismembered the British empire, are now or recently have been visiting us, no doubt to renovate their plan of slavery. Lord Hillsborough, whose circular letter, as American secretary, never will be forgotten, is now breathing the salubrious breeze of Hibernian air. Lord Sackville is come to pay his respects to his dear son in-law at Ardfert. Lord Townshend, who headed the ordinance, forgets his duty in the English parliament to look a little into our affairs. General Burgoyne is but just departed. Lord Harrington, who graced Gates's army at Saratoga is now with us; & the whole remnant of an army, whose swords reek in brother's blood, is quartered through our kingdom. From such an herd, good Lord deliver us!

WINDSOR, Oct 27.

On the 14th instant, (being the second Thursday of October) the annual General Election of this State was held at Rutland. In the morning, a company of troop, compleatly equipped, and dressed uniformly in scarlet, from Col. Clark's regiment, of Rutland, proceeded to Wallingford, where they met his Excellency and a part of the honorable Council, whom they escorted to Rutland—The attention of the officers and the alertness and activity of the privates, was parallel to that of veteran troops—orders were given with judgment, and executed with precision About 11 o'clock they proceeded to the meeting-house, where a sermon was preached, by the Rev Mr. Swift, of Manchester, very suitable to the occasion. In the afternoon, Col. Clark's regiment of foot, the horse, and a company of artillery, were paraded, when the whole were reviewed by his Excellency; after which thirteen cannon were fired for the United States, and a fourteenth for Vermont, succeeded by an equal number of vollies from the foot and horse The militia then paraded at proper distances from each other, the troop rode through & the usual firings were performed—at the same time regular discharges were given by the artillery, which added a grace and dignity to the manoeuvres. Indeed, the whole exercises of the day were such as did honor to the performers.

Friday morning his Excellency the Governor, the hon. Council, and hon. house of Representatives being convened his Excellency delivered a congratulatory speech on the ratification of the articles of Peace; and a Committee was appointed to draw up and return his Excellency an answer in behalf of the House—both which will be inserted in our next

A list of the officers of government in the State of Vermont, elected in 1784.

His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, Esquire, Governor

His Honor Paul Spooner, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor,

The Honorable Ira Allen, Esq; Treasurer.

COUNSELLORS.

The Honorable Moses Robinson, Jonas Fay, Timothy Brownson, John Fassett, Samuel Safford, Samuel Fletcher, Ira Allen, Thomas Porter, Benjamin Emmons, John Throop, Peter Olcott, and Thomas Moredock Esquires.

Micah Townsend, Esq Secretary of the State

Thomas Tolman, Esq; Secretary of the Council.

REPRESENTATIVES.

BENNINGTON COUNTY.

Bennington. *Isaac Tichenor, Esq; Mr. Henry Wallbridge.*

Pownal. * *Mr. Benjamin Gardner,* * *Mr. John Niles.*

Shaftsbury. *Major Gideon Olin,* * *Captain Parker Gale.*

Arlington. *Capt. Lemuel Buck,* * *Thomas Tolman, Esq*

Sunderland. * *Joseph Bradley, Esq*

Manchester. * *Martin Powel, Esq; Major Gideon Ormsby*

Dorset. * *Capt. Abraham Underhill,* * *Mr. Benjamin Baldwin.*

Rupert. * *Mr. Amos Curtis,* * *Mr. David Sheldon.*

RUTLAND COUNTY.

Rutland. *Benjamin Whipple, Esq; Captain Samuel Williams.*

Danby. * *Mr. Darius Lebdel,* * *Mr. Edward Veal*

Pawlet. * *Capt. Jonathan Willard,* * *Capt. William Fitch.*

Poultney. *William Ward, Esq;* * *Major James Brookings.*

Wells. * *Daniel Culver, Esq*

Castleton. * *Col Isaac Clark,* * *Capt. Noah Lee.*

Tinmouth *Capt Samuel Mattucks,* * *Nathaniel Chipman Esq*

Wallingford. * *Mr. Nathaniel Ives.*

Clarendon. * *Mr Daniel Marsh,* * *Mr. Abel Cooper.*

Shrewsbury. * *Mr. Nathan Finney.*

Ira * *Capt Lemuel Roberts.*

Pittsford. * *Mr. Eleazer Harwood, Ebenezer Drury, Esq*

Fair Haven *Col. Matthew Lyon.*

Addison. *John Strong Esq*

Whiting. * *Lieut. Samuel Beach.*

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Westminster *Col. Stephen R Bradley.*

Marlborough. *Mr. Jonathan Underwood, Mr. Benjamin Olds*

Guilford * *Captain Lovewell Bullock,* * *William Bullock Esq.*

Halifax * *Mr. Hubbel Wells.*

Whitingham. *Lieut Isaac Lyman.*

Brattleborough. *Samuel Knight, Esq;* * *Mr. Jonathan Salisbury.*

Wilmington. * *Captain Chipman Swift.*

Dummerston. * *Captain Leonard Spalding.*

Putney. *Lucas Wilson, Esq;* * *Mr. James Haile.*

New Fane. * *Luke Knowlton, Esq; Captain William Ward.*

Athens. * *Samuel Bailey Esq*

Rockingham. * *Oliver Lovewell Esq.*

Londonderry. *Edward Aikin Esq.*

WINDSOR COUNTY.

Windsor. * *Bright. Brown, Esq;* * *Mr. Charles Leavens.*

Springfield. * *Mr. Nathaniel Gill,* † *Capt. Daniel Weston*

Chester. *Daniel Heald, Esq;* † *Mr. William Gilkey.*

Andover. † *Mr. John Simons, jun.*

Weathersfield. *Watters Chilson, Esq.*

Reading. † *John Weld, Esq.*

Hartland. † *Gen Roger Enos, Capt William Gallup.*

Woodstock. *Major Jesse Safford,* † *Jabez Cottle, Esq*

Bridgwater. † *Capt. John Hawkins.*

Hartford. *Stephen Tilden, Esq; Col. Joshua Hazen*

Pomfret. *Mr William Perry.*

Norwich. † *Major Elisha Burton,* † *Captain Elijah Gates.*

Barhard. † *Mr. Aaron Barlow.*

Sharon. † *Mr. Anthony Moss.*

Royalton † *Mr. Silas Williams.*

Bethel. *Mr. Michael Flynn.*

ORANGE COUNTY.

Newbury. † *Gen. Jacob Bailey* † *Mr Ebenezer White.*

Fairlee † *Mr. Nathaniel Niles* Speaker.

Moortown. *Benjamin Baldwin, Esq;* † *Maj. John Barns.*

Strafford. † *Timothy Blake, Esq*

Dr. Roswell Hopkins, Clerk to the Assembly.

Committee of Payable.

Timothy Brownson, Esq; Captain Samuel Bartlet, and Thomas Tolman, Esq

*N. B Either of these marks * † denote that the gentleman did not sustain the office last year.*

☞ *Our customers who have been supplied with the Journal by Mr Calvin Burnet, from Windsor, to Newbury, are informed that, as Mr. Burnet's time of riding is expired some one else will improve the same rout and they be still supplied regularly with the papers, until they shall give orders to stop*

What is MAN?

O Son of man!—O creature of a day!—
Proud of vain wisdom—with false greatness gay;
Heir of thy father's vice—to whose bad store
Thy guilty days are spent in adding more,
Thou propagated folly!—What in thee
Could heav'n's Supreme, could perfect Wisdom see,
To fix one glance of his regarding eyes
Why art thou chose *the fav'rite of the sky!*—
While angels wonder at the MERCY known,
And scarce the wretch himself *the debt immense will own!*

STATE of VERMONT

WHEREAS APPLICATION has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of VICTORY, in this State, to warn a meeting of said proprietors.—These are therefore to warn the proprietors of said township to meet at the house of John Bridgeman, Esq; in Hinsdale, on Wednesday the 12th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator, and clerk.
2. To choose a treasurer.
3 To choose a committee to lay out said town into lots and high ways.
4 To lay a tax on said proprietors to pay the cost of laying out said town, and clearing said high ways.
5 To choose a collector to collect said tax if laid.

SAMUEL WERRINER, Just Peace.

Hinsdale, Oct 14, 1784.

From a late Scots Magazine.

The following simple Narrative speaks much in affection, and may be of use to Parents and Youth

A Gentleman in the Medical line was some time ago asked to visit a patient, and was conducted by an elderly woman up two or three pair of stairs, to a gloomy, shabby, sky lighted apartment. When he entered, he perceived two young females sitting on the side of a dirty bed without curtains. On approaching, he found one of them nearly in the agonies of death, supported by the other, who was persuading her to take a bit of bread dipped in spirits. The pale emaciated figure refused, saying, in a feeble languid voice, That it would but contribute to prolong her misery, which she hoped was drawing to an end.——— Looking at the Doctor, she said, You have come too late, Sir; I want not your assistance.———

"O could st thou minister to a mind diseas'd,
Or stop th' access and passage to remorse."

Here she fetched a deep sigh, and dropped upon the bed. Every means of relief was afforded, but in vain, for in less than an hour she expired.

In a small box by the side of the ded were found some papers, by which it appeared, that the unhappy young woman had had more than ordinary education—that she had changed her name, and concealed that of her parents whom she pitied, and whose greatest fault had been too much indulgence, and a misplaced confidence in the prudence of their favourite daughter. On the back of some directions respecting her funeral, the following pathetic lines were written, and some little money in the box was assigned to have them engraved on a tomb stone:

VERSES for my Tomb Stone, if ever I shall have one.

By a Prostititute and a Penitent.

THE wretched victim of a quick decay
Reliev'd from life, on humble bed or clay
(The last and only refuge for my woes)
A lost love ruin'd Female I repose.

From the sad hour I listen'd to his charms
Yielding, half forc'd in the deceivers arms,
To that, whose awful veil hides ev'ry fault,
Shelt'ring my sufferings in this welcome vault,
When pamper'd, starv'd, abandon'd, or in drink,
My thoughts were rack'd in striving not to think;
Nor could rejected Conscience claim the pow'r
T'impose the respite of one serious hour;
I durst not look to what I was before,
My soul shrunk back, and wish'd to be no more.

Of eye undaunted, and of touch impure,
Old e'er of age, worn out when scarce mature;
Daily debas'd to trifle my disgust
Of forc'd enjoyment in affected lust;
Cover'd with guilt, infection, debt, and want,
My home a brothel, and the street my haunt,
Full seven long years of infamy I've pin'd,
And fondled, loath'd and pray'd upon mankind,
Till, the full course of sin and vice gone through,
My shatter'd fabric fail'd at twenty-two;
Then Death, with every horror in his train,
Clos'd the sad scene of riot, guilt and pain.

O! could it shut the future from my view,
Nor dread Eternity! my life renew;
Renew to anguish, and unceasing woe,
While endless ages never cease to flow.

Ye fair Associates of my opening bloom!
O! come and weep, and profit at my tomb—
Let my short youth—my blighted beauty prove
The fatal poison of unlawful love;
O! think how quick my soul career I ran,
The dupe of Passion, Vanity, and Man;
Then shun the path where gay delusions shine——
Be yours the Lesson—sad Experienc mine!

NEW-HAVEN, September 25

Sudden deaths] *At Stratford, Mrs Wetmore consort of the Rev Mr. Wetmore, was taken in a fit, whilst combing her head, & expired in a few moments. At North Haven, the wife of Mr. Thomas Ray, died in an instant, without any previous complaint. At Guilford, Mr. Asael Murray, who was riding with a naked scythe, being thrown from his horse, and falling on the scythe, had his bowels cut out, of which he instantly expired.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, dated August 31.

"Our port is now shut against the New-England people they are not permitted to enter, neither to buy or sell; what the consequence may be, is uncertain; but we may suppose they will retaliate There are great disturbances amongst the people at Shelburne, so much that the 17th regiment is ordered there immediately to keep them in order."

A London paper of the 12th of August contains a garagraph giving an account, that his Excellency John Adams, Minister from the American States at the Hague, had taken leave of the President of their High Mightinesses the States General, preparitory to his departure to Paris and London. He will be absent from Holland a year.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C) August 21.

We learn from East Florida, that M'Girth continues plundering and distressing the inhabitants; his party is said to consist of between 20 and 36 men; some of them were lately apprehended by one Hood, and some others, but within a few miles of St. Augustine were rescued by M Girth and his gang, who kill'ed Hood and one of his men.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) Sept. 25.

The Captain of the schooner Harrison, informs, that about day break, on the 29th ult. a little to the southward of the capes of Virginia, he fell in with two armed brigs, who he shortly afterwards hailed, and neither would answer, but immediately fired two broad sides into him; he then hailed them a second time, and they, after hailing each other, it was supposed, in Spanish, fired another broad side into him; but he having the advantage of them in sailing, happily made his escape.

NEW-LONDON, October 8.

At the Supreme Court sitting here, Joshua Goffe, (a person with one eye) and Chance Pawn, a Negro, were convicted of Burglary, and sentenced to be publicly whipt twenty five stripes each, and be imprisoned two months.

On Monday night last the above villains, with James Allen and John Jackson, committed for theft, attempted to burn a hole through the side of the gaol, with a view of making their escape; but the flames spreading, they were under the most fearful apprehensions, and alarmed the neighbourhood, with the cry of fire. The inhabitants immediately collected, and with difficulty extinguished the flames. Jackson effected his escape through the crowd. Goffe, Allen & Pawn, were further sentenced by court to receive fifteen stripes, and to pay a fine of ten pounds each, for setting fire to the gaol.

ANECDOTE.

The Earl of Dorset having a desire to spend an evening, as a private gentleman, with Mr. Butler the author of Hudibras, prevailed with Mr. Fleetwood Shepherd to introduce him into his company at a tavern which they used, in the character only of a common friend This being one, Mr. Butler, while the first bottle was drinking, appeared very flat and heavy; at the second bottle, extremely brisk, pleasant, agreeable companion; but before the third bottle was finished, he sunk again into such stupidity, and dulness, that hardly any body could have believed him to be the author of a book that abounds with so much wit, learning and pleasantry. Mr. Shepherd afterwards asked his Lordship's opinion of Mr. Butler; who answered, "He is like a nine-pin little at both ends, but great in the middle."

☞ Wanted, a Post to ride from Windsor to Newbury, the same rou which Mr. Calvin Burnett now rides, whose term will expire No. 65 of the Journal (and not 63 as mentioned in our last through mistake)—None need apply without a recommendation.

WHEREAS Sarah my wife, and myself, have parted by agreement, in presence of her relations. These are therefore to forbid all persons trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting after this date. NATHANIEL DUSTUN.

Cornish, Oct. 9. 1784

Wanted immediately

an Apprentice to the Nailing business. a lively, smart, active YOUNG MAN, about seventeen or eighteen years old, by the subscriber in Norwich, near the ferry, where he may learn to make all sorts of nails from double tens to six ounce tacks, both hammer'd and cut; and he will be learnt to make his own tools.

EBENEZER LOMIS.

The proprietors of Brookfield

in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified, that at a legal meeting of said proprietors, held at Brookfield, June, 1784 voted, to raise a tax of One Pound Seventeen Shillings, lawful money, on each proprietor's right or share of land, for the purpose of paying the charges which hath arisen, or shall arise, in loting out the first and second division lots, and in laying out and cutting roads, and other necessary charges. The same being committed to me the subscriber to collect, unless it is paid to me immediately, the delinquent rights will be advertised for sale and proceeded with as the law directs.

JOHN PAINE 3d, Collector.

Brookfield, Aug 20. 1784

WE the subscribers, being appointed commissioners by the Honorable Judge of Probate for Hartford district, and state of Vermont, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Enoch Bowtwill, late of Royalton, deceased, represented insolvent—do hereby give notice, that we will attend said business at the house of Mr. Zebulon Lyon, innholder in said Royalton, on the last Wednesdays of October and November next, from ten o'clock in the forenoon till four in the afternoon of each day. No accounts will be accepted but those which are properly attested.

COMFORT SEVER } Commiss.
DANIEL TULLAR }

Royalton, Sept. 25, 1784.